# The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2958. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Latest Reports in Reference to Fort Sumpter.

### The Southern Commissioners in Communication with the Government.

### THEY ARE REQUESTED TO WAIT.

### The Appointments and the Disappointments.

### Interesting Proceedings in the Senate.

### Action Relative to the Seceded Senators.

### The Surrender of Fort Brown by Capt. Hill.

### Proceedings of the Virginia, Missouri and Louisiana Conventions.

### OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

#### FORT SUMPTER.

The Cabinet held a Special Session this morning. It was understood to be relative to Fort Sumpter. Army officers expect the Sumpter garrison here next week.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. Forsyth, of the Southern Commission, is recovering from his illness. Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth have communicated with the President through Mr. Seward, seeking to obtain an audience. They have been informed that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were not now prepared to receive them. When he will do so is not known. Mr. Crawford says he is willing to wait until the questions now before the Cabinet are settled before making any formal demands.

A very general feeling has prevailed since the news that the women and children were leaving Pensacola, that Jeff. Davis intends to make an attack upon Fort Pickens, and thus precipitate civil war. Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth say that he will do no such thing until they have reported the result of their mission here.

#### DECISION OF THE FAMOUS GAINES CASE.

The Supreme Court was to-day the scene of unusual excitement. It had become known that the famous case of Mrs. Gaines *vs.* several residents of New-Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia, involving a vast amount, would be decided. A large number of her friends were present. The decision was given in her favor by a full Bench, and cannot be appealed, reversed, or excepted to. Only two Judges were adverse—Chief Justice Taney and Judge Catron. Judge Campbell gave no opinion, but he is known to have been favorable to the decision of the majority. It insures her title to many millions of dollars, a large portion of which is interest and rents on the original estates. The principal portion of the property is in New-Orleans. She has been called upon by a very large number of people, to-day, and warmly congratulated.

Mrs Gaines is the widow of Gen. Gaines, of the United States Army, who, as well as her first husband, Mr. Whitney, commenced and prosecuted the case twenty-seven years ago; since which time she has pushed it vigorously, through several courts and all forms of litigation, until this time Mrs. Gaines is a lady of wonderful energy and social qualities, and is now perhaps the wealthiest woman in America. Undoubtedly, much of the claim must be compromised, which will greatly reduce the amount; still it will leave her immense wealth.

#### THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO RENDITION CASE.

The decision in the Kentucky and Ohio rendition case is prepared, and ready for delivery by the Supreme Court.

#### INFORMATION FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Executive Departments are quite barren of interest at present, as the subject of appointments chiefly engrosses attention.

Numerous parties complain that they receive no answers to their letters of application for office All such should know that the rule of the Executive Departments is to file all applications regularly for examination, but, for obvious reasons, not to answer or acknowledge them.

#### MR. CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME BENCH.

The nomination of Mr Crittenden to the Supreme Bench has not been abandoned. The President and Cabinet all favor it, but Senators oppose it decidedly. It is hoped that their opposition will be modified by reflection upon the policy.

#### THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Some New-Yorkers feel quite ill-tempered over the appointment of Mr. Taylor to the Post-office. It will be of no avail, however, as I am assured by parties who know, that his nomination has gone to the Senate.

#### REMOVALS AT WASHINGTON.

A strong effort will be made to induce the President to remove Capt. Meigs from the Superintendency of Public Works in this District, difficulties having again arisen between him and Walter, the architect of the Capitol Extension.

#### STAMPEDE OF ILLINOIS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, a personal friend of the President, who came here with him from the West, left for home to-day, accompanied by a host of office-seekers from that State, who have ascertained that Mr. Lincoln will not make any more appointments from that State for the present.

#### OPPOSITION TO THE NOMINATION OF TREASURER.

When Hon. Francis Spinner's nomination as Treasurer came up in the Senate, to-day, Senator Bright objected to its consideration, and it went over until to-morrow, when Mr. Bright contemplates making a speech against it. The secret of Bright's hostility is, that Spinner, in the House some years ago, insisted upon an investigation of certain Western land speculations in which Bright and others were engaged, and which were carried on under the operation of a law which Fitch, Bright's colleague, initiated and carried through. Spinner's nomination, doubtless, will be opposed by the whole body of public plunderers, who have rioted in the several Executive Departments during the last eight years, but he will be confirmed by a large vote, despite it all.

#### MR. CRITTENDEN POSTPONES HIS VISIT TO BOSTON.

Mr. Crittenden has postponed his Eastern tour, and so notified the City Government of Boston. He will travel East, probably in May and June, when he thinks he shall enjoy it better. He says he feels called upon to go home to Kentucky, and put his house in order to fight the battle in that State for the Union. He declares that secession must and will be beaten in that State, and he desires to assist in the good work. He leaves for Kentucky in a few days. Previous to his departure, it is proposed by his friends to tender him an ovation.

#### THE ARMSTRONG COURT-MARTIAL.

The documentary evidence in the Court-Martial of Commodore Armstrong has all been put in, but the case proceeds slowly, and will be some time pending yet.

#### DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford sent yesterday an official note asking recognition, and stating an answer would be called for to-day. The Secretary of the Commission accordingly called at the State Department for a reply. The response was a request of time to consider their proposition, which was accorded. The opinion prevails that the Administration will refer the whole matter to the Senate for advice.

The Cabinet held two meetings to-day—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

It is denied in Administration circles that any unusual naval display is intended to be made in the Southern waters. The vessels at the New-York Naval Station are, it is said, to be placed in readiness for transport service, upward of 2,500 troops being now in Texas awaiting conveyance northward.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

W. N. Allen, Nathaniel Green and Francis Blake, Lieutenants in the Navy. Julius Miers, Alex. W. Starke, D. W. Cohen, First Lieutenants, and Jas. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Louis M. Goldsborough, of the District of Columbia, Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Wm. Allen, Postmaster at Auburn, N. Y. Amos Tuck, Naval Officer at Boston. Rufus Hosmer, of Michigan, Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Wm. P. Phillips, Collector at Salem, Mass. Jas. Russell Jones, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Spain.

The nomination of Mr. Corwin for the Mexican Mission has not been acted upon, his acceptance not being determined.

The only nomination sent in to day to the Senate, was that of Jacob T. Halderman, of Pennsylvania, as Resident Minister at Stockholm.

Official dispatches received here from Flag-Officer Bell, of the Mediterranean Squadron, says that conspiracies and arrests daily occur in Naples, and that the state of affairs is very unsettled, so that travelers are afraid to come to that city and spend a portion of the Winter in that fine climate.

J. N. Berrien to-day entered upon his duties as Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in place of Mr. Welsh, who resigned.

*Dispatch to the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

The conviction that the policy of the Administration is peace, conciliation and the preservation of the Union by fraternal measures, is daily increasing The extremists are all in despair, and the Secessionists are losing all hope of cementing their movement in blood.

Mr. Seward has to-day addressed a note to the Commissioners of the "Confederated States," in reply to their application for an interview, declining to receive them "from motives of high public consideration." This is regarded as giving a quietus to the mission, as they desired an interview with Mr. Seward to arrange an interview with the President. Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth have telegraphed to President Davis the result of their application to Mr. Seward, and are awaiting instructions to return home. Mr. Forsyth was a strong Union man up to the moment of secession, and it is said that his heart is not in the work assigned him.

A distinguished gentleman from one of the seceded States arrived here this morning and had a long interview with President Lincoln. He was assured that the "policy of the Administration is peace." The President also added: "There will be no blood shed during my Administration if I can prevent it." The same assurance has been given to a number of Northern gentlemen, and the impression now universally prevails that the President and a majority of the Cabinet will sustain Mr. Seward in his peace policy.

Orders looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter have no doubt been issued, despite the bitter opposition of Mr. Chase and a large number of Republican Senators. The President has exhibited great nerve and determination despite this outside pressure. There will be no undue haste in the matter, as the idea that "time will work wonders" is the prevailing one at the White House.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any portion of the District of Columbia Militia, or any officers thereof, since the 1st of January, have been mustered into the service of the United States, and whether any duty has been imposed on them by the Department; if so, whether they have received any, and what pay and allowance, the nature of the duties, for what time employed, and whether the same still continues to be performed, &c.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objecting, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to take up his resolution, offered yesterday, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the Southern forts, and other public property, &c.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that it was quite obvious that this was a matter on which the Senate could not act, as it required legislation, and they were here only as an Executive Session. He therefore demanded the yeas and nays on the resolution.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) hoped the resolution would be taken up. It interested very deeply the country, who want to know whether they are to have peace or war. He did not agree with the Senator from Maine that the resolution was legislative in its character.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had prepared a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, relative to this very property. Whether this was proper or not, everybody admitted that the President and Senate are the treaty-making power, and that whatever they do in that capacity is final, without reference to the other House. He repeated, the true policy was for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make such a treaty.

Mr. Douglas thought the majority ought to permit his resolution to be taken up, in order that he (Douglas) might explain his object in offering it, which was for the best of purposes.

Mr. Mason said that the resolution called for information of very great moment, and if the majority refused to take it up, the inference would be that they desired to suppress information affecting the question of peace or war.

Mr. Fessenden had his objections to the resolution. His opinion was that it would be unwise to pass it; hence he could not withdraw his objection.

The question was taken and the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, by Yeas 16, Nays 24—all the Republicans voting in the negative.

Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, in reference to the Senators who have withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas inquired what was the first proposition on the calendar.

The Chairman, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) replied, the resolution of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Douglas remarked, it turned out his resolution being first on the calendar, it was the duty of the Chair to say what was before the Senate without the formality of a vote to take it up. He submitted, therefore, its consideration could not be dispensed with without agreeing on the question of postponement.

The Chair replied that the refusal to take it up was equivalent to a postponement.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the decision of the Chair correct, although before the motion was made by the Senator from Illinois it was the duty of the Chair to announce that the resolution was before the Senate.

Mr. Douglas, by the request of several gentlemen, withdrew the appeal he had taken from the decision of the Chair, saying he could get at his object in another way and open the debate.

The Senate proceeded in the consideration of Mr. Fessenden's resolution by a vote of 26 against 13.

Mr. Fessenden deemed it his duty to introduce the resolution, as exhibiting the position of the gentlemen therein named. The Constitution provides that seats in the Senate may become vacant by resignation or otherwise. After the declarations made by them, and their withdrawal, their seats had become vacant. There must be some time when the Senate must act.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved the following as a substitute:

"That Messrs. Albert G. Brown and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, having announced that, by the secession of their respective States, they were no longer members of the Senate, and have withdrawn therefrom, the Secretary is directed to omit their names in calling the roll of the Senate."

Mr. Bayard denied that there had been resignations. Those gentlemen had avowed that, by the secession of their States, they were no longer members of the Senate; but the majority here did not recognize the acts of secession, but hold they have the right to omit calling their names. Suppose they return to this Chamber, could it then be said they had resigned? There was no pretence of resignation on their part; on the contrary, this was disclaimed by all of them. Hence there was no necessity to pass the resolution in this form.

Mr. Mason was perfectly satisfied the gentlemen named in the resolution were not members of the Senate, and, therefore, was perfectly willing to vote for a resolution indorsing the fact. He took it for granted that Mr. Fessenden meant no discourtesy by saying in the resolution that their names be stricken from the roll. He suggested the substitution of the word "omitted." The resolution implied that seats were vacant from those States. For this he could not vote.

Mr. Fessenden accepted Mr. Mason's verbal modification.

Mr. Bayard further opposed Mr. Fessenden's resolution, and advocated his own substitute.

Mr. Fessenden, in reply, said a seat may be vacated by a Senator himself. As to how he may do it, with or without assigning reasons, whether these be good or insufficient, is a matter on the Senator's own mind and on his own act. He agreed with Mr. Bayard in the remark, that after being elected, the Senator had power over himself and might continue a member or not, according to his will or pleasure, except so far as he might be operated on by this body itself. It was not necessary that the resignation should be in writing. It depended on no form or words. With the reasons of those gentlemen who have withdrawn he had nothing to do. If they were satisfactory to them, they were satisfactory to him They have declared they are no longer members of the Senate, and having so declared have withdrawn from the Senate, and carried out their purpose to remain no longer. He regarded that as a resignation of their seats. He had simply delared this in his resolution, they having made the announcement and carried it into operation. The result was their seats have become vacant, no others having been elected to take their places. The seats were vacant and to be filled He differed with the Senator from Delaware. The seats were still at the disposal of these States to be filled whenever they thought proper to do so He therefore held to the original resolution, which expresses the fact in proper phraseology, and was opposed to Mr. Bayard's substitute, because it only proposed to correct the roll.

Mr. Bayard, in reply, agreed that a resignation required no peculiar form of language, but looked to the intent of the resignation.

Mr. Bayard's substitute was rejected by 12 against 26.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike Mr. Brown's name from Mr. Fessenden's resolution, the latter not having made the declaration imputed to the others.

Mr. Fessenden did not know why they should be done.

Mr. Bayard—Did Mr. Brown say he had withdrawn? He did not open his lips.

Mr. Fessenden—He stated in advance what he would do.

Mr. Bayard—He did not make such a declaration.

Mr. Fessenden—I think he made a speech stating what he was about to do.

Mr. Bayard—I don't deny what Mr. Brown said he would do, but he did not do it. The declaration of what a man intends to do does not amount to an act done.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he would not attempt to quote Mr. Brown's language, but he did make some declaration and left the Senate. He thought the printed debates would show the precise words. After Mississippi went out (Mr. Davis was sick, and had been so for several days,) Mr. Brown stated from the seat now occupied by the Senator from Delaware, he could take no further part in the proceedings, and that he had seen his colleague who agreed with him. A day or two after this Mr. Davis made his farewell speech and withdrew. It seemed that those Senators held a consultation, at which Mr. Brown made a declaration as to what he should do, and Mr. Davis came in and made a brief farewell address.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., (Dem.,) said that Mississippi went out on the 9th, and on the 10th Mr. Davis made a speech and withdrew from the Senate. He did not think that Mr. Brown made a declaration that his State had withdrawn.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) after further proceedings, said that the modification of the resolution required time for reflection. He moved to go into Executive Session, which was carried.

After a short time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and the consideration of the resolution was resumed.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for that of Mr. Fessenden, which the latter accepted, namely:

*Whereas,* The seats occupied by Messrs. Brown and Davis of Mississippi, Mallory of Florida, Clay of Alabama, Toombs of Georgia, and Benjamin of Louisiana, as members of the Senate, have become vacant; therefore

*Resolved,* That the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll.

Mr. Mason ineffectually proposed to amend the resolution, by making it read: the gentlemen named "have ceased to be members."

Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted, 24 against 10.

The Senate adjourned.

## THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 14.

In the Convention, to-day, Judge Gamble offered resolutions to appoint Delegates to the Virginia Convention, in accordance with an invitation from that State, which, by request, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was ordered to be printed.

Yesterday and to-day were almost entirely devoted to debate on the majority report.

## GEN. WOOL AND FORT SUMPTER.

TROY, Thursday, March 14.

The Troy *Budget*, of last evening, states authoritatively that the dispatches from Washington in the New-York *Herald*, stating that Gen. Wool had advised the surrender of Fort Sumpter, are without foundation.

## THE SURRENDER OF FORT BROWN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 11th inst. says that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly between the Texas Commissioners and Capt. Hill on the 6th.

The *News* says that Fort Brown will be given up as soon as transportation can be found for the Federal troops—the latter to take to their port of destination two light batteries of artillery.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* was still off Brazos, waiting to take the Federal troops. Other vessels will probably be dispatched to take the remainder.

The Texan troops at Brazos are represented to be fortifying the island so as to make it impregnable.

## IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14.

An ordinance to submit the permanent Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection is under consideration in the Convention at Baton Rouge.

A resolution authorizing the transfer of the State militia to the Provisional Government; also to allow volunteers to enlist under the Provisional Government, passed the House.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House that the Convention should submit the Constitution of the Confederated States to the people, or a Convention elected by the people for that purpose. Laid over.

## THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. Tyler closed his speech against the Peace propositions. He desired Virginia to put forth an ultimatum, demanding full and ample security as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He thought such security, if granted, might eventually bring back the Cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them. His speech was generally conciliatory, but unequivocally for Southern rights. The propositions were referred to a Committee.

The Convention agreed to take up the reports of the Committee on Federal Relations to-morrow.

## EXCITEMENT IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, March 14.

The vote for and against instructing the Delegate to vote for the Secession Ordinance in the Convention was continued to-day. Extraordinary exertions were made on both sides. The excitement was very great. The following is the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Instructions | 736 |
| Against | 673 |

This is a gain of 12 for Instructions since yesterday. To-morrow is the last day of the vote, and the Secessionists are sanguine.

There is speaking again to-night, with a procession, band of music, &c.

## REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday states that the batteries bearing on the ship channel are of the heaviest kind, and that they are now in a high state of preparation and ready for any force that may be sent against them. It believes the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter an impossibility. It estimates that there are 3,000 highly disciplined troops in the various fortifications.

The *Courier* also states that official information will soon be received that the $15,000,000 loan authorized by the Government of the Confederate States, has been taken at a premium probably of 5 per cent.

## THE "SLAUGHTER-PEN" NOT SUNK.

The following dispatch is sent to us from the Charleston *Courier* office:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Floating Battery is not sunk, nor has it failed, but is considered a good success and is ready.

## IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE NAVAL COAST-GUARD.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* hauled into the stream at the Navy-yard yesterday. Her arrival was telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, who have commanded her to remain as she is for the present. Neither her officers nor crew have been detached, and it is thought she will remain in commission. Not having been overhauled in four years, since she was fitted out for the East Indies, she cannot advisedly be left long in active service.

The *Powhatan* has been brought home in pursuance of the policy of establishing a Naval Coast-guard, which was resolved upon by the late Administration, and will be adhered to by the present. The advices by this arrival from the Home Squadron are interesting. Three ships-of-war only will be left in the Gulf of Mexico until political affairs become more settled here. The *Macedonian* is the only newly-commissioned ship to remain out.

No officers have been gazetted to replace those whose resignations from the fleet have been tendered. The craft that left for Norfolk had no provisions or stores to spare.

As the accumulation of the Naval Coast-guard is a most important movement, we print for the first time a tabular analysis of its strength, as follows:

LIGHT DRAFT FOR HARBOR DUTY, TENDERS, &C.

| Vessels | Guns. | Officers and Men. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brig Dolphin | 6 | 100 | 250 |
| Harriet Lane | 8 | 94 | 300 |
| Steamer Water Witch | 2 | 60 | 378 |
| Steamer Corwin | 2 | 80 | 280 |
| Steamer Crusader | 10 | 110 | 549 |
| Steamer Mohawk | 8 | 100 | 464 |
| Steamer Wyandotte | 4 | 100 | 380 |
| Steamer Bibb | 4 | 83 | 320 |
| Steamer Vixen | 4 | 90 | 360 |
| Brig Bainbridge | 6 | 100 | 400 |
| Steamer Pocahontas | 4 | 95 | 320 |
| Four smaller revenue craft | 8 | 200 | about 600 |
| *Chartered Transports.* | | | |
| Steamer Star of the West | 1 | 100 | 1,172 |
| Steamer Empire City | 1 | 100 | 1,751 |
| Steamer Philadelphia | 1 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Steamer Coatzacoalcos | 1 | 100 | 1,953 |
| Two other chartered steam's | 2 | 200 | prob'ly 2 000 |
| Total light draft vessels | 72 | 1,822 | 12,307 |

HEAVY DRAFT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Guns. | Officers and Men. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steam-frigate Powhatan | 10 | 500 | 2 415 |
| Steam corvette Brooklyn | 14 | 325 | 2,070 |
| Sailing frigate Sabine | 50 | 500 | 1,726 |
| Sailing sloop St. Louis | 20 | 300 | 700 |
| Sailing sloop Cumberland | 24 | 300 | 1,726 |
| Total heavy draft | 118 | 1,925 | 8,637 |

This is a larger naval force than was ever concentrated on any one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy. It exceeds the Paraguay expedition by seven in the number of vessels, and by over a thousand in the number of men It consists of more ships than the channel fleet of England, although of only half as many men. Every vessel in the list is in commission, and manned, except the *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin*, which, as well as the brig *Perry*, could be got ready for sea in a few days. The revenue craft included are now subject to the rules and regulations of the regular navy, and may be considered belonging to it. About half a dozen regular men-of-war could be added to the fleet. In an engagement the five last named ships are all that could be put in line of battle. A 30-pound ball, at water-mark, would cripple all the rest.

## HON. DAVID WILMOT UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, March 14.

Hon. David Wilmot was elected United States Senator to-day in place of Mr. Cameron. He received 26 Senatorial and 69 Representative votes. Hon. Wm. H. Welsh received 5 Senatorial and 29 Representative votes. Scattering 2.

## ALLEGED SHIPMENT OF ARMS SOUTH.

The steamer *Jamestown*, which left yesterday afternoon for Norfolk and Richmond, it is reported, carried out among her freight several cases and boxes of muskets, to the order of Capt. Randolph, of Virginia. As there is no Police interference with munitions and arms consigned to Border States, it is believed that they now generally take this route.

## CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 11.

I send you, at the earliest moment that I could have access to obtain it, a synopsis of the Military bill, which was passed and approved on Saturday.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE MILITARY BILL.

Congress has passed an act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States. The substance of its various sections is as follows:

SEC. 1. Enacts, that from and after the passage of the act, the military establishment of the Confederate States shall be composed of one corps of engineers, one corps of artillery, six regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and of the staff department already established by law.

2. The Corps of Engineers shall consist of one colonel, four majors, five captains, one company of sappers, miners and pioneers, consisting of ten sergeants or master-workmen, ten corporals or overseers, two musicians and thirty-nine privates of the first-class or artificers, and thirty-nine privates of second-class or laborers—making in all one hundred.

3. Said company shall be officered by one captain and as many lieutenants, taken from the line of the army, as the President may deem necessary.

4. Duties of the colonel of the Engineer Corps prescribed.

5. The artillery corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, ten majors, and forty companies of artillerists and artificers; and each company shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and seventy privates; also one adjutant, to be selected by the colonel from the first lieutenants, and one sergeant-major, to be selected from enlisted men of the corps.

6. Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major and ten companies. Each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates; and to each regiment there shall be one adjutant and one sergeant-major.

7. The cavalry regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major and ten companies, each of which shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one blacksmith, two musicians and sixty privates; also, of one adjutant and one sergeant major.

8. There shall be four brigadier-generals, entitled to one aid-de-camp each.

9. All officers of the army shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress; and the rank and file shall be enlisted for not less than three nor more than five years.

10. All officers are required to stand a creditable military examination.

11 and 12. Promotions in the army shall be made according to seniority and ability.

13. The pay of the brigadier-general is $3,612 per year, and his aid-de-camp (in addition to his pay as lieutenant) the sum of $35 per month.

14. Monthly pay of the officers of the Corps of Engineers: Colonel, $210; majors, $162; captains, $140; lieutenants serving with sappers and miners will receive the pay of cavalry officers of the same grade.

15. The monthly pay of the colonel of the artillery corps is $210; lieutenant-colonel, $185; majors, $150; and when serving on ordnance duty, $162; captains, $130; lieutenants, $90; second lieutenants, $80. The adjutant, in addition to his pay as lieutenant, the sum of $10 per month. Officers serving in the light artillery, or performing ordnance duty, shall receive the same pay as officers of cavalry in the same grade.

16. The monthly pay of officers in the infantry regiment: Colonels, $195; lieutenant-colonels, $170; majors, $150; captains, $130; lieutenants $90; second lieutenants, $80; and the adjutant, in addition to his pay as lieutenant, $10 per month.

17. The monthly pay of officers of cavalry:—Colonel, $210; lieutenant-colonel, $185; major, $162; captains, $140; first lieutenants, $100; second lieutenants, $90, and the adjutant $10 per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

18. The pay of officers of the general staff (except those of the medical department,) will be the same as officers of cavalry of the same grade. The annual salary of the surgeon-general is $3,000, with fuel and quarters; monthly pay of surgeons of ten years' service in that grade, $200; a surgeon of less time service, $162; assistant surgeon of ten years' service, $150; assistant surgeon of five years' service, $130, and for assistant of less than five years' service, $110.

19. There shall be allowed, in addition to the pay herein before provided, to every commissioned officer, except the surgeon-general, $9 per month for every five years' services, and to the officers of the army of the United States who have resigned, or may resign, to be received into the service of Confederate States, this additional pay shall be allowed from the date of their entrance into the former service. There shall also be an additional monthly allowance to every general officer commanding in chief a separate army actually in the field, the sum of $100.

20. The pay aforesaid shall be in full of all allowances, except forage, fuel, quarters and traveling expenses, while traveling under orders, &c., &c.

21. Allows forage to officers, &c.

22. Monthly pay of enlisted men: Sergeants or master workmen of engineer corps, $34; corporals or overseers, $20; privates of first-class or artificers, $17; privates of second-class, or laborers, and musicians, $13; sergeant major of cavalry, $21; first sergeant, $20, sergeants, $17; corporals, farriers and blacksmiths, $13; musicians, $13; privates, $12; first sergeants, $20; sergeants, $17; corporals and artificers, $13; musicians, $12, and privates, $11. Non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates serving in light batteries shall receive the same pay as those of cavalry.

23 The President is authorized to enlist all master workmen necessary to the ordnance service, not exceeding one hundred men, and at salaries ranging from $13 to $34 per month

24. Each enlisted man shall receive one ration per day and clothing.

25. Refers to commutation of rations.

26. The Secretary of War is directed to prescribe the duties of every department of service.

27. Requires Quartermasters and Commissaries to give bonds.

28. Prohibits any officer from being interested in purchases made for the army.

29. The rules and articles of war of the United States, with slight exceptions, adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States.

30. The President is directed to call into service only so many of the troops herein provided for as he may deem necessary.

31. Repeals all conflicting laws.

The law is quite long, and hence the reason of the analysis, which will doubtless be more satisfactory to readers generally than the perusal of the entire law.

Below is a tabular statement of the number and grade of officers and men:

| Rank. | Engineer Corps. | Artillery. | Infantry. | Cavalry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonels | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Lieutenant-Colonels | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Majors | 4 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 21 |
| Number of Companies | — | 40 | 60 | 10 | 110 |
| Captains | 5 | 40 | 60 | 10 | 115 |
| First Lieutenants | — | 80 | 60 | 10 | 150 |
| Second Lieutenants | — | 40 | 120 | 20 | 180 |
| Sergeants | 10 | 160 | 240 | 40 | 450 |
| Corporals | 10 | 160 | 240 | 40 | 459 |
| Privates | 78 | 2,800 | 5,400 | 600 | 8,878 |
| Farriers | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Blacksmiths | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Musicians | 2 | 80 | 240 | 20 | 342 |
| Adjutants | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Sergeant Majors | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | | | | | 10,737 |
| Add Brigadier-Generals | | | | | 4 |
| Aids to Brigadier Generals | | | | | 4 |

## THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF SUMTER.

The Charleston *Mercury* alludes as follows to the announcement that the Administration intends to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter:

"The intelligence contained in our telegraphic column to-day will gratify our readers. Sumpter is to be ours without a fight All will be rejoiced that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either small or great degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the horrors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been grievous. For ourselves, notwithstanding all the Northern thunder, we have never been able to bring ourselves seriously to believe in the probability of any more than a few collisions, sufficient to show that we are in earnest and competent to make good our position of independence against our would-be masters. These gentry 'hold our valor light,' as also the honesty of the determination of the Southern peoples to be quit of them and their impertinent and detrimental inference through a government in common. It may, perhaps, yet be necessary to instruct them a little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they are inclined sensibly to dispense with experiment and its teachings. How far this discretion will revivify the hopes and stimulate the efforts of Reconstructionists throughout the South, is a matter to be discovered by observation. The temper and intention of the Northern people has now been so thoroughly developed and exposed to the eyes of all those at the South who will see, that we trust Union-menders are too late in their attempts upon the virtue and integrity of our peoples. Crushed egg-shells and friendship abused can never be mended. We have no doubt, however, that herculean efforts will be made in that direction, and must only take good care of these weaker brethren at the South, whose sentiments are stronger than their reason, or who live in the past rather than the future. The strait-jacket was a valuable invention. But, in the meantime, the prospect of having Sumpter is very pleasant."

—Mr. Benjamin Holt, for many years a teacher in the Hawkins-street School in Boston, died at Lancaster, Mass., on March 9, at the age of 87 years and 7 months. He married a daughter of Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., for many years pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston, and was the father-in-law of William D. Ticknor, Esq., senior member of the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Etna at this Port.

### Discussion in Parliament on the Slave-Trade.

### The Quarrel Between Napoleon III. and the Bishops.

### Victor Emanuel King of Italy.

### Postponement of the Revolution in Hungary

### INSURRECTIONS IN TURKEY.

### COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY NEWS.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. Kennedy, belonging to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company, which sailed from Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 27th, and from Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. She does not bring any intelligence of the *Australasian*.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Portland Feb. 16, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 28.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown, Feb. 28, and landed a portion of her mails.

The *Arabia* reached Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 24th ult.

The *Kedar* arrived there on the night of the 25th.

The *Palestine* sailed from Liverpool for Portland on the 28th ult., with £7,500 in specie.

The *Seine*, (S.,) with West India and Pacific mails, had arrived at Southampton, bringing $1,585,000 in specie.

The bill appropriating the four seats in Parliament vacant by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Albans, was passed to a second reading.

The weavers of Blackburn and the surrounding district had partially resumed work, but a large number still held out for their original demands.

Capt. Pyke, of the American ship *General Parkhill*, had been murdered on board his vessel. The ship left Liverpool on the 25th for Charleston, but when off Holyhead, a disturbance took place on board between the officers and men, in the course of which the Captain was killed, having been stabbed five times, and the mate was severely injured. The ship had returned to the Mersey, and the crew were imprisoned, pending an investigation.

A Glasgow dispatch says that the iron-cased ship *Black Prince* was successfully launched Feb. 27.

On Feb. 27 an injunction was granted against persons engaged in London lithographing notes of the Kingdom of Hungary, purporting to be issued by Louis Kossuth, bearing the arms of the Kingdom of Hungary. It is said the issue contemplated was of 150,000 000 florins; that 3,000 persons have been engaged in the manufacture, and that the notes were all printed and on the eve of delivery. The Austrian Government called upon the British Foreign Office to interfere, but Lord John Russell declined, and an application was then made to one of the City Courts.

The Church Rates Abolition bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, Wednesday night, Feb. 27,—281 against 264. The majority was 6 more than in the division last session.

The Committee of the Senate had adopted the project of address in reply to the opening speech of the Emperor. The address congratulates the Emperor upon his decree of Nov. 24, and upon his foreign policy.

The Clerical Party in Paris do not think the address of the Senate strong enough. There is another party which thinks it too favorable.

A project of an address was read on the 28th, in the Corps Legislatif. The following is a summary of its contents.: The address expresses the thanks of the Deputies on account of the Imperial decree, and expresses hopes for the maintenance of peace. The address then continues: "We hope that the humane mission which France has fulfilled in Syria will be maintained. We approve of the policy which your Majesty has followed in Italy. The diplomatic documents and the recent dispatch of troops to Rome have given proofs of your devotion to the Papacy, and have preserved its temporal power as much as the force of circumstances and the resistance of the Papal Government to wise counsels have allowed. In thus acting your Majesty has completely restored the religious sentiments and the political traditions of France. As regards the future the Corps Legislatif relies on your Majesty's wisdom, being convinced that you will always be guided by the same principles and same feelings, without allowing yourself to be disturbed by the injustice which you have experienced and which has distressed us."

The *Moniteur*, of Feb. 28, says the Bishop of Poictiers has published a *mandement* in the *Monde*, containing allusions offensive to the Government of the Emperor, and likely to arbitrarily disturb the conscience of the citizens. The *mandement* has been submitted to the High Jurisdiction of the Council of State, which is charged to decide in all cases of abuse.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a circular addressed by Count Persigny to the Prefect of Viennes, relating to the above *mandement* of the Bishop of Poictiers. The *Moniteur* says: "I considered that it would be contrary to the intentions of the Government to screen such excesses from the judgment of public opinion, and I would not therefore take any measures to prevent the publication of documents in which are disclosed with such audacity the secret views of that party which under the veil of religion has no other aim than that of attacking the elect of the French people."

The *Patrie* and *Pays* give a denial to the rumor that France has the intention of withdrawing her troops from Rome.

Gen. Turr has arrived in Paris.

Prince Napoleon's projected journey to Italy had been deferred. The Emperor enjoined him to remain at Paris for the present, on the ground, as is alleged, that the Anti-Clerical views of the Prince would give a rude impulsion in Italy to the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

The Archbishop of Rennes, who had just returned from Rome, had been received in his diocese with unusual demonstrations of enthusiasm. It is stated he assured the crowd that the Pope would resist to the last.

The period for which the French occupation in Syria is to be prolonged, has not yet been definitely settled.

Prussia has not, up to the present time, given in her acquiescence to the recent French project in reference to Syria.

A Paris dispatch says that Col. Faulkner, the United States Minister at Paris, had been officially assured by M. Thouvenel that no delegate from South Carolina or from any other seceding State had ever been received either by the Emperor or by himself.

No further light had been thrown on the affairs of M. Mires. The impression gained ground that the bills of the Ottoman Government due in the middle of March would be provided for.

Prices had again advanced in the Paris Corn market. Flour was 1f. per sack, and Wheat 50c. per sack dearer.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was dull and a shade lower. Rentes closed at 68.5.

The rumor is repeated that a Piedmontese brigade would be sent to Rome early in March; and it was asserted that the inhabitants of Rome were secretly making preparations for the reception of King Victor Emanuel.

It was stated that Francis II. intends staying at Rome as long as the French troops remain there.

The Pontifical Government was understood to be preparing a reply to the French pamphlet of M. de la Guerronière, in order to prove that all the responsibility for late events lies with the Emperor Napoleon. An order of the day of Gen. Goyon had been declared to be a calumny on the Pontifical Government.

The French were about to occupy a portion of the Province of Frosinone.

Cardinal Brunelli is dead.

An accident had occurred on the Caserta Railroad, by which nine persons are reported to have been killed and forty-one wounded.

The inhabitants of Viterbo, which was claimed as part of St. Peter's Patrimony, had petitioned the Italian Parliament for their union with the Kingdom of Italy. This petition was expected to inaugurate the debate on the Roman question. It was thought that the Parliament would pass an order of the day intrusting to Count Cavour the task of attempting to obtain by diplomatic means the withdrawal of the French force from Rome.

The Italian Senate, on the 26th ult., passed by a vote of 129 to 2 the project of law granting the title of King of Italy to Victor Emanuel and his descendants.

Official advices from Turin say that in the conference of Democrats assembled in that city, Gen. Klapka spoke against any revolutionary attempts in Hungary, and represented the country as being at present unprepared.

A Vienna dispatch of the 25th ultimo announces that the Emperor on that day signed the new Constitution. The Diet, which is composed of an upper and lower House, has the right of legislation. The Hungarian Constitution remains intact.

A riotous disturbance took place at Pesth on the occasion of a Jewish festival on the 24th ult. Firearms were used by the military police, and several persons were wounded. Two of the patrol were also wounded.

It is stated on reliable authority, that on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Brochow, fought on 20th February between the Russians and the Poles, disturbances took place at Warsaw which rendered the interference of the Police necessary.

It is stated that Russia was taking strong military measures to prevent any disturbing manifestations on the day of the abolition of Serfdom.

Russia is said to have proposed the conclusion of a treaty of Commerce with Prussia and the Zollverein.

A serious insurrection is reported to have broken out at Sutorina. Mehemet Pasha marched against the insurgents, but he retreated, finding his force wholly insufficient to cope with them. The insurgents were receiving reinforcements from all parts.

An insurgent body numbering 5,000, and supported by Montenegrins, have pillaged and set fire to the City of Behar, after killing more than fifty Mahomedans, several of whom were women.

Letters received from Constantinople to 20th ult., announce that the financial news received from Paris and London has increased the commercial panic. Turkish loans fell to 38. Numerous failures were imminent.

The financial embarrassment of the Turkish Government continues to increase. The early arrival of Count Orloff on a special mission from St. Petersburg is rumored. The Marquis de Lavelate returns home in May to be succeeded by Marshal Neill.

The Calcutta and China mails—the news by which has been partially anticipated by the *Prince Albert*—had reached England, and the American portion is received by the *Etna*.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of January, (as reported by telegraph, *via* Galle,) hardly any business was doing, and Shirtings had declined 1⅛d. since the date of last advices. Exchange was unaltered. Freights the same. Exchange at Shanghai had advanced to 6s. 4d.@6. 6d.

Exchange at Hong Kong was quoted steady, at 4s. 9d. Imports were dull, prices nominal. Tea dull and declining.

A private letter from Hong Kong, written just before the departure of the mail, states that the rebels had taken possession of Woosung, and that an indiscriminate slaugher of the inhabitants having commenced, the French authorities landed to interfere on the score of humanity, but would not meddle with the political movements of the insurgents.

## Repression of the Slave-trade.

### IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. Cave moved the following resolutions:

1. That the means hitherto employed by England for the suppression of the African Slave-trade have failed.

2. That this failure has mainly arisen from having endeavored almost exclusively to prevent the supply instead of to check the demand.

3. That the remedy is not to be found in countenancing immigration into those countries where Slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population of those in which Slavery has been abolished.

4. That, therefore, while repressive measures should be continued and even rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially of settlers from China into the British West India Colonies.

Lord J. Russell—The honorable gentleman has made a very interesting, and, at the same time, a very temperate speech. [Hear, hear.] It is worth the while of the House frequently to consider this subject, and if any member of this House will point out means by which the Slave-trade can be more rapidly and more effectually suppressed, our time will not be lost in considering such remedies. Our commanders have several times had efficient squadrons near Cuba, and I believe they have used every endeavor to check the Slave-trade as far as was in their power. But we are met with another obstacle, and that is that these slavers carry the American flag, [hear, hear,] and many of them are saved in that way. I have read over and over again in the American newspapers that there is a large association with considerable capital at Havana, which has relations with New-York and with other ports on the coast of America. The agents purchase vessels in New-York and elsewhere, and these are sent sometimes to Havana, and sometimes directly to the coast of Africa. They arrive off the coast, and perhaps are for weeks unable to embark their human cargo, but opportunities are ultimately found. As the honorable gentleman truly said, one squadron, however active, cannot prevent the embarcation of slaves along the whole coast. The ships are then brought to Cuba, where they anchor in some of the small creeks or harbors, and the slaves are landed and dispersed among the plantations. *All this time our cruisers are unable to touch them, because they are covered by the American flag. When we remonstrated on this subject the American Government stated—and held that they were in their perfect right in so doing—that the right of search in time of peace cannot by international law be allowed; and they claimed immunity for their ships, however engaged, from any search by our cruisers. No doubt, this flag has covered a vast importation of slaves.* If the Spanish flag had been shown our cruisers would at once have seized the vessels, but as they bore American colors it was impossible to do so. But I met them, I think, with great fairness. I said, "It may be that the sensitiveness you show with regard to the search of your ships is justifiable; it may be that your national pride would never allow an English officer to come on board, and search vessels *bonâ fide* in possession of ship's papers belonging to the United States; but, if that be so, do not depart from your own treaties and your own declarations against the Slave-trade. Employ cruisers of your own. [Hear, hear.] If you will not allow British cruisers to put down the Slave-trade, put it down yourselves, and take all the credit and glory which will attach to the successful extinction of the Slave trade. Let us not touch a single one of your ships, but do it effectually—do it for the sake of your own character, for the sake of the great Republic which I hope may still remain the United States of America." The President of the United States, as the honorable gentleman says, directed the Secretary of State to tell me that the American Government had already heard enough of these remonstrances on the part of the British Government, and hoped that they would not be continued. The honorable gentleman has seen that in the papers, but he has not seen my answer. My reply was that *the American Government might state what they pleased, but that no declaration or diplomatic remonstrances of others would prevent the British Secretary of State from remonstrating, or from declaring that it was a blot on the United States that they did not effectually suppress the Slave-trade.* (Cheers.) *And, more than that, I stated that whenever occasion arose I would repeat the remonstrances against which the American President had protested.* (Cheers.) The state of things, however, is one for which I think neither the honorable member nor any member of this House will easily find a remedy. The Spanish Government, while they take some steps which might be commended, while they arm some cruisers to check the Slave-trade, do allow their officials, and more especially the planters in the Isle of Cuba, to derive enormous profits—as much as 70, 80, and 100 per cent.—from this horrible traffic, which is to us a subject of abhorrence. And this they are enabled to do by the protection given by the American flag to the vessels which carry on the trade. There was a proposal many years ago which I should be glad to see adopted if it would work practically, but I am afraid neither the United States, nor perhaps France or Spain, would agree to it. It proceeds from a sovereign who was altogether disinterested in the matter—the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, who, seeing the jealousies of maritime nations, proposed that there should be a joint squadron composed of ships of various countries, empowered by all to search for slavers, but bearing only one flag, and carrying the prizes before a Court empowered to condemn them. That seemed to me a very reasonable proposition, but, despairing of being able to get such a suggestion accepted in its integrity, I proposed that the cruisers of various nations should sail together. But the American Government, I am sorry to say, refused that proposition. I must confess that I do not see the peculiar advantage of the hon. gentleman's resolutions. The first states that "the means hitherto employed by this country for the suppression of the Slave-trade have failed to accomplish that object." No doubt they have not totally abolished the Slave-trade, no more than have our Police succeeded in totally destroying the vicious custom of picking pockets, which has long prevailed in our own metropolis, [laughter;] but the means referred to in the resolution have thrown obstacles in the way of the Slave-trade, just as the police have thrown obstacles in the way of that species of thieving. Therefore I cannot agree in that part of the hon. gentleman's resolutions which seems to imply that our means have not tended towards the end for which they were devised. The latter part of the third resolution points to a very useful measure; but the former seems to exclude other remedies, which other remedies have, in my judgment, been found very conducive to the suppression of the Slave trade. With these opinions, while concurring in the greater part of the hon. gentleman's observations, and entirely approving the object which he has in view, I beg to move the previous question. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Buxton complained of the conduct of the Spanish Government, and expressed his apprehension that the Southern States of America were actuated with a desire to reopen the Slave-trade. In that case, the civilization of Africa would be hopeless, and *he trusted that the English Government would never recognize the Southern Confederacy without a stipulation against the Slave-trade.* He suggested that the chief slave coast should be placed under the protection of civil officers of this country, observing that this would enable the cruisers to break up the slave dépôts and treat the traders landing there as pirates.

Lord Alfred Churchill thought that the proposal of his honorable friend was most satisfactory. Establishments of this kind would give this country a great influence over the native chiefs, and would induce them to turn their attention to legitimate trade, by which alone they could hope to effectually abolish the traffic in slaves.

Mr. Kinnaird regretted that the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary, after recognizing the importance of the resolutions, had thought it right to deal with them in so unsatisfactory a manner.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Slaney, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Crum Ewing, Sir Minto Farquhar, and Mr. Gregory took part.

Lord Palmerston—I must say the House is much indebted to the honorable member who moved these resolutions for bringing under their consideration a subject of great interest and importance [hear, hear,] and however much we may differ from him as to the wording of the resolutions, the course of the discussion must have shown him and the House that there is no difference of opinion between him and the Government as to the object to be attained. [Hear, hear.] There were some expressions, however, used by the honorable member, and reëchoed by the honorable member for Perth, which, if they are allowed to go forth without explanation, might create a misapprehension as to their meaning. The honorable gentleman stated that the English Government had for a long course of time encouraged and prompted Slavery and the Slave-trade; but what I believe he meant was that by consuming slave-grown produce the people of England had indirectly encouraged Slavery and the Slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] That is a question which has been frequently discussed in this House, and, upon full deliberation, those who have urged Parliament to prohibit the consumption of slave-grown commodities have not succeeded in convincing Parliament and the country that this was an effectual method of putting down Slavery. I wish it to be understood that the efforts of England for putting down Slavery and the Slave trade have been most exemplary, of long continuance, energetic, and, to a great degree, successful. That is one reason why I object to the wording of the first resolution, because, taken naked, and without explanation, it would imply that our efforts have altogether and entirely failed. We ourselves set the example of abolishing the Slave-trade, and afterwards the condition of Slavery. [Hear, hear.] Has that remained a fruitless example? On the contrary, France has followed our example. She abolished first the Slave trade, and then Slavery, and now no condition of Slavery now exists in any Territory belonging to France. Holland has abolished the Slave-trade. We have concluded treaties with Spain and Portugal, giving means and providing machinery for putting an end to the Slave-trade; and we have concluded treaties with the innumerable chiefs on the Coast of Africa, binding them to coöperate with us in putting an end to it in their dominions. To say, then, that this country has been encouraging the Slave-trade and Slavery in other nations, is to assert that which is at variance with the most notorious facts, and is a calumny on the British nations. [Hear, hear.] Our efforts, in fact, have been greatly successful. The efforts of the British Government have never ceased ever since 1815, when, at the great Congress of Vienna, their representatives persuaded all the great Powers to agree to a declaration that the Slave-trade was a disgrace to Europe, the desolation of Africa, and ought to be put down. From that time to the present the influence of the British Government has been exerted with every civilized nation to induce them to put down the slave-trade, and they have had great success. In Brazil, which used to import annually 50,000, 60,000 and 70,000 negroes—a number which represents three times the amount of human misery inflicted, because that amount of negroes were every year torn from their homes and families in order to produce, the residuum landed on Brazil—we have succeeded in abolishing the Slave trade—and if we had only accomplished that it would be a great glory to the British nation. [Hear, hear.] Portugal used to be a most active instrument of the Slave-trade. I will not undertake to say, because I know it would not be true, that from the Portuguese colonies in Africa a great extent of Slavery does not still go on, but it goes on against the will of the Government of Lisbon, and, when representations are made to it, the Government of Lisbon honestly and *bonâ fide* exercises its authority to prevent the recurrence of these abominations. Time was when the Court of Lisbon encouraged the Slave-trade. Now, it does all it can to discourage it, and very little Slave-trade is now carried on under the Portuguese flag. Holland, which used to carry on a great deal, now carries on no Slave-trade. Therefore the Slave-trade is now confined exclusively to that centre of abominations—the island of Cuba. [Hear, hear.] The number of slaves imported into Cuba was formerly comparatively small, but I am sorry to say that within the last few years it has greatly increased. And how or why has it increased? *It is because the American Government, from motives for which we ought perhaps to respect it—from a mistaken sense of national honor has interfered to cover with impunity that prostitution of the American flag which covers the abomination of the Slave-trade.* When we come to speak of Spain, it is impossible to express too strongly one's sense of indignation at the profligate, shameless, and disgraceful bad faith with which the Spanish nation have acted in reference to the treaties concluded with England on this matter. [Hear, hear.] As far back as 1817, the Spanish Government bound themselves to put an end to the Slave-trade, and received £400,000 as compensation to those who might be sufferers by this change of policy. In 1835, after the Government of England had mainly contributed by its assistance and protection to the establishment of a free Constitution in Spain, we asked as the only acknowledgment of our services, that Spain would conclude with us a treaty by which machinery should be established by mutual right of search, mixed commissions, and the like, by which the engagement of 1817 might be rendered fully applicable, and an effectual end put to that Slave-trade which Spain still carried on, and which she was bound to abolish. We obtained our request. The memory of the services we had rendered her being still fresh in the recollection of Spain, she consented to make such a treaty, and, if it had been fairly carried out, the Spanish Slave-trade would have been as much abolished as that of Brazil. [Hear, hear.] It is extraordinary that a nation which consists of men who, taken singly, would blush to do anything which was not perfectly honest and straightforward, should, when taken in the aggregate be guilty of so shameless and abominable a violation of good faith. [Cheers.] The conduct of Spain might have given us just cause for war, if we had thought proper to avail ourselves of it. We have repeatedly remonstrated with the Spanish Government in strong language, like that which I have been using. [A laugh.] My noble friend has recently spoken to them in the same tone, but I am sorry to say they have hitherto been deaf to a sense of their duty with respect to their national engagement. [Hear, hear.] I trust, however, it is only a remnant of that debased feeling which the arbitrary Government of former days inflicted upon Spain. I hope that those liberal principles and those generous feelings which belong to a popular, representative and constitutional Government will before long have their sway, and that the people will force their Government to act in a manner more in accordance with national honor and good faith. [Cheers.] I regret to say, as my noble friend has stated, that we have not received from the Government of the United States that assistance which we were entitled to expect from a Government of free men. The Government of the United States have taken engagements as well as the Spanish nation. They are bound by treaty to coöperate with England for the suppression of the Slave-trade by stationing a certain amount of naval force upon the coast of Africa. That engagement has been more or less fulfilled from time to time, but the American Government have prevented British cruisers from meddling with ships sailing under the American flag, except at their risk and peril in the event of the ships being found not only to have the American flag, but to have American papers proving their nationality. It is well known that the mere hoisting of a flag is no proof of nationality. Nationality is proved by papers, which papers, of course, can only be a proof upon their production. Well, a great difficulty arose two or three years ago upon the coast of Cuba. We thought that not only should there be an intercepting force on the coast of Africa, but that it would be useful to station a similar force on the coast of Cuba. [Hear, hear.] Difficulties immediately arose. American citizens engaged in the Slave-trade immediately got up a great clamor against our cruisers, asserting that they were intercepting the legitimate commerce of the United States. The United States Government took the matter up, and, owing to the complication of circumstances, the British Government were obliged to withdraw their cruisers from that station. My noble friend made, not long ago, a proposal to the American Government, which, if they had really been disposed to coöperate with us in the suppression of the Slave-trade, I think they ought to have accepted. We and the American Government stand upon a different footing in one important respect. By the Act of 1845 a British cruiser taking a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade without papers and without any indication of nationality is entitled to have it condemned by a British Court of Admiralty. The Americans have not that power by their laws, and therefore when an American cruiser meets a ship even laden with slaves, but without any proof of nationality, she is unable to do anything, because if she were to take the slaver into an American port there is no American law by which a ship not American could be condemned for the crime of engaging in the Slave trade. What happened on the coast of Cuba? When a slaver filled with slaves met an American cruiser she threw her papers overboard, destroyed all proof of her nationality, and so foiled and baffled the enemy. When she met a British cruiser she became an American ship, produced her papers, and, though filled with slaves, defied our people to touch her. Well, my noble friend proposed to the American Government that British and American cruisers should always sail in couples, so that when they met a slaver, if she had destroyed the proofs of her nationality, the British cruiser might take her, while, on the other hand, if she showed American papers and colors, she might be seized by the American cruiser. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] Our proposal was declined, and therefore, as far as that method of putting down the Slave-trade in Cuba is concerned, we have been defeated. [Hear, hear.] It is always satisfactory when this House takes up this great question, and by such an expression of opinion as we have heard to-night fortifies Her Majesty's Government in the representations which they feel it their duty to make to foreign Governments. For my own part, I cannot too strongly express my concurrence in the opinion stated by my honorable friend the member for Newport, whose name is associated with all the most honorable and vigorous efforts for putting an end to Slavery and the Slave-trade—that, if this abominable crime could once be extinguished, the Coast of Africa would be the source of such wealth to its inhabitants and to the rest of the world as the imagination of man can hardly compass. The amount of valuable productions which might be drawn from that country, as well as the amount of consumption which might be found there for the productions of other regions, would give a scope to industry and civilization which would reflect the highest credit upon all the nations engaged in so glorious an achievement. However, the main object of the motion before our House—though I do not think that object is clearly developed in the resolution as it stands—seems to be that the Government ought to encourage free immigration into the Colonies. I hope, after the statement made by the Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department—who has shown that the Government are fully alive to the importance of this immigration, that they have greatly encouraged it, that it is continuing and increasing year by year, affording a supply of labor to our Colonies—and after the general opinion which has been expressed by those who have taken part in the debate to-night, that the honorable member opposite will not think it necessary to press his resolution to a division. [Hear, hear.] I can assure him that it would be unpleasant to the Government to do anything which might have the effect of inducing the public to believe that they differ from him in his general opinions. We agree with him in those opinions, although we cannot accept his resolution as it stands; and I trust, therefore, he will be satisfied with the discussion which has taken place, and will not force the House to the disagreeable necessity of voting upon the previous question.

Mr. Cave agreed to withdraw the resolutions.

## European Views of American Affairs—Mr. Lincoln's Position.

*From the London Times, Feb. 26.*

As yet everything has gone in favor of the Seceders. The weakness of Mr. Buchanan, the treachery of some of his most trusted advisers, the apathy and unbelief of the North, and the mixed rage and apprehension of the white populace, have given a complete triumph to the schemes of a few bold and resolute politicians. The whole of the Gulf States are now gone; six have joined the new Confederation, and Texas will, no doubt, join it as soon as the machinery of popular action is organized. Of another State, also, there can be no doubt. The United States Arsenal at Little Rock had been seized by the people of Arkansas, who are among the most fanatical Anti-Abolitionists in the Republic. It is only a few months since this State banished all free colored people from its territory, enacting that any found within its limits after a certain day should be reduced to slavery. It may be said, then, that the Slaveholding Confederation consists of eight States, commanding the Gulf of Mexico and the lower waters of the Mississippi.

But the path of the Secessionists does not seem likely to be one of unchequered success. A sanguine Unionist might almost say that the tide was turning. The North begins to hope for the Border States, and the South cannot conceal its apprehension and chagrin at their evident wavering. In the Constitution which the Montgomery Convention has drawn up the following clauses are very significant: "The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the Slaveholding States of the Confederated States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same." Again: "Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy." This is no doubt considered a master-stroke of policy by the leaders of the Montgomery Convention. A prohibitive tariff is to be applied to the staple of Virginia and Maryland in order to force them in union with the Confederated States; Mr. Jefferson Davis will launch his Berlin decrees at the obstinate Republics which refuse to recognize his authority; in fact, the extreme Southerners think that they have the world under their feet. The exclusive power of producing cotton is to secure the submission of mankind to their behests, provided this great advantage be used skilfully. Nowhere outside of this Confederation is the slave valuable; therefore the slave-breeders must seek the custom of their planters. They have only to treat the Virginians as foreigners, and to prohibit the introduction of negroes from the North, and Virginia, terrified and half-bankrupt, will in a few weeks be knocking at the gates of the Southern Capitol. It is true that by a prohibition of the trade they would immensely increase the value of negroes in the plantations. But what then? The only effect will be to make cotton dearer, and this increase of price must be paid by the consumer. Cotton must be had; it cannot be got except in the Confederated States, and so the loss will not fall on the citizens of the new Union.

Yet we can hardly think it wise in the Montgomery politicians to manifest their doubts so plainly. They have let the world see that they are suspicious of the Border States, and suspicions, when avowed, are often apt to cause the evils against which they are directed. The Border States, with the exception of North Carolina, were, according to the last advices, oscillating towards the North. The Washington Conference seems to represent, whether worthily or not, the feelings of these important communities. Maryland and Virginia were both disposed to compromise. Kentucky, though demanding large concessions from the North, and declaring that any coercion of the Gulf States will result in her immediate alliance with them, still showed no wish to separate from the Union. But in Tennessee the most important advantage has been gained by the Unionist Party. The State has determined not to hold a Convention—that is, to remain quiet under the coming Presidency of Mr. Lincoln. True it is that these are conditional resolves, and may be departed from, should the Northerners fail to meet the requirements of the Border States. But, still, they show that some of the Slaveholding States still regard the old Union as their country; that they do not necessarily regard the inhabitants of the Free States as foes, and that they can contemplate without alarm the prospect of remaining in a Confederation in which they will be politically at the mercy of their opponents.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. Lincoln set out from his home, in Illinois, for Washington, where he will be inaugurated the first week in March. On his journey he passed through Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, where he was received by the authorities, and made a speech which will, no doubt, cause intense excitement in the South, and perhaps precipitate events. The policy which the opinion of the well-informed attributed to the incoming President has been avowed. Nay, Mr. Lincoln goes beyond the expectations of his most staunch supporters. In speaking of his policy a few days since we said that he would, no doubt, hold those arsenals and dock-yards which remained to the Federal Government, and collect the revenues at the Southern ports. But Mr. Lincoln is more explicit, and tells us that he means to do much more than this. Marching an army into South Carolina, he says, would be invasion,—it would be coercion. "But if the United States should merely hold *and retake* its own forts, collect duties, or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion?" If any one objects to such legitimate means of maintaining the Federal rights, his "idea of preservation must be very thin and airy." The President then, in the most decided manner, condemns the doctrine that any State has a right to secede from the Union, pointing out that a county may have in the old part of the Union a greater number of inhabitants than a newly-settled State. "What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on the district of country with its people by merely calling it a State?" As if to support the incoming Administration, the House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill authorizing the suspension of postal relations in seceding States, and is discussing another giving the President power to declare any port where the collection of the revenue is forcibly resisted not to be a port of entry. The spirit in which these measures will be received in the South is not difficult to predict; but whether indignation will prompt the seceders to acts of open hostility remains to be seen. We cannot help thinking that the 4th of March will be an important day in the annals of the New World.

## Italian Affairs.

### THE "KING OF ITALY."

The following *exposé des motifs* was read by Count Cavour, in a sitting of the Italian Senate, relative to the project of giving the title of King of Italy to Victor Emanuel:

Messieurs Senateurs: The marvelous events of the last two years have, through a series of unexpected successes, assembled in one state almost all the scattered members of the nation. To Principalities so different from one another, and often mutually hostile through divergence of views and political councils, has at length succeeded unity of government on the solid basis of the national monarchy. The Kingdom of Italy is now a fact. This fact we must affirm before the Italian people and Europe. By the order of His Majesty and upon the advice of the Council of Ministers, I have the honor, then, to present to the Senate measures by which the King, our august sovereign, takes for himself and his successors the title of the King of Italy. Faithful interpreter of the national will, already manifested in a thousand ways, Parliament, on the solemn day of the royal sitting, with the enthusiasm of gratitude and affection, saluted Victor Emanuel as the second King of Italy. The Senate will be happy to be first to give a prompt sanction to the wishes of every Italian, and to salute with a new title the noble dynasty, born in Italy, illustrious by eight centuries of glory and virtue, for which has been reserved by Divine Providence the honor of avenging misfortunes, closing wounds, and terminating the era of Italian divisions. By your vote, gentlemen, you will put an end to the recollections of provincial jealousies, and you will write the first page of a new national history."

### GENERAL CIALDINI AT GAETA.

The following is the order of the day published by Gen. Cialdini at Gaeta, and already mentioned by telegraph:

Mola di Gaeta, Feb. 17.

Soldiers: Gaeta has fallen! the Italian flag and the victorious cross of Savoy are waving upon the top of the Orlando tower. What I foretold on the 10th of January you accomplished on the 13th of this month. He who leads soldiers like you can safely become a prophet of victory. In ninety days you have subdued a fortress celebrated by numerous sieges, and become still stronger by the addition of new works of defence; a fortress which, at the beginning of this century, resisted for nearly four months, the first soldiers of Europe. History will tell the exertions you made, the fatigues you went through; your constancy, abnegation, and valor. History will tell the gigantic work accomplished by you in so short a time. The King and the country applaud your triumph; the King and the country thank you.

Soldiers! We have fought against Italians. It was a sad but necessary duty. I cannot therefore invite you to joyful demonstrations—to the insulting merriment of the conqueror. I think it worthier, both of you and me, to unite you to-day in the Isthmus, under the walls of Gaeta, where a funeral mass will be said. There we shall pray for those gallant soldiers who, during this memorable siege, have fallen, both among our ranks and upon the enemy's bastions. Death covers with a sad veil human wrath, and the dead are all equal before the eyes of generous men. Our anger should not live beyond the fight; the soldier of Victor Emanuel fights and pardons.

CIALDINI.

## Address of the French Senate.

The following embraces so much of the Address referred to above, as tendered by the French Senate to the Emperor, in response to the Address from the throne, as relates to foreign topics:

"Your Majesty, by the preciseness of the communications of your Government, has enlightened the public mind and strengthened the confidence of the country in the greatness of France and in the maintenance of peace. The alarm recently occasioned by the announcement of a fatal term has disappeared. The diplomatic correspondence has placed in a clear light the good understanding of France, the consideration she is held in, and the reward of her moderate and conciliatory policy.

In Syria you have placed the sword of France between the Christian population and Mussulman fanaticism. The massacres of our Catholic brethren have been arrested by the sight of our flag.

Nay, more, the French army, faithful to your summons, went to the extreme East to again raise the Cross beaten down by Asiatic superstition. Missionaries of religion, vindicators of French interests, our soldiers, united to those of Great Britain, have effected an opening for ideas, commerce and civilization in the capital of the Celestial Empire. It was a glorious day, that on which the *Te Deum* to the Almighty and the *Domine salvum* for the Emperor were heard from the centre of the cathedral restored.

If we now cast our eyes on the Italian Peninsula we are, like your Majesty, struck with the events of which it has been the theatre since our last session. Two interests of the first order which the Emperor wished to conciliate have clashed, and Italian liberty is struggling with the Court of Rome. To prevent that conflict your Government has tried all that political skill and fair dealing could suggest. To one you pointed out the course of the law of nations, to the other a compromise. There you separated from unjust aggression; here you were afflicted at impolitic resistance. Everywhere you were affected by noble misfortune and painful ruin. In fine, all equitable roads were opened, and you only stopped short before the employment of force. For by armed intervention ideas of conciliation are not realized. Your Majesty, moreover, has not forgotten that at other periods the fault committed by France was to pretend to govern Italy after having emancipated it, and you desired to disengage French policy from what had been an embarrassment, not thinking that because it was necessary to interfere in favor of Italy oppressed by a foreign Power it was necessary to intefere in constraining the will of emancipated Italy. This system of non-intervention, the best to prevent a general conflagration, will close the field of our ancient rivalry with Austria; and if, notwithstanding sinister predictions, a European war does not break out in Spring, it is because your Majesty, content with a prudent and firm attitude, has resisted the inducements of ardent passions, while you did not yield to the exigencies of reaction. And this peace will be as valuable a blessing to Italy as to us, for Italy will not be understood by the world, which is regarding her, unless she proves that she will not agitate Europe by her liberty after having so long disturbed it by her misfortunes. Let her recollect, above all, that Catholicism has intrusted to her the Head of the Church, the representative of the greatest moral force of humanity. The religious interests of France demand of her not to forget it. The pleasing recollections of Magenta and of Solferino lead us to hope that she will take it into consideration. But our firmest hope is in the tutelary and indefatigable hand of Your Majesty. Your filial affection for a sacred cause, which you do not confound with that of the intrigues which borrow its mask, has been unceasingly remarked in the defence and maintenance of the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff. And the Senate do not hesitate to give their full adhesion to all the acts of your frank, moderate and persevering policy. For the future, we shall continue to place our confidence in the monarch who covers the Papacy with the French flag, who has assisted at its trials, and who has constituted himself the most vigilant and most faithful guardian of Rome and of the Pontifical throne.

Sire, with the questions before us which are about to arise in Europe, France is perhaps the country where there is the least to do, in consequence of all that has been done. Nevertheless, a nation like ours cannot remain inactive. Labor and progress are its lot, and from your Majesty the most fruitful impulse comes. Whatever be the part reserved for the Senate in the national movement, your Majesty may rely upon its zeal, its devotedness, and its love for the public welfare and for truth."

## French Diplomacy and the American Secessionists.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"Several journals in the Slaveholding States of America lately spoke in a triumphant tone of the arrival in France of a deputation from South Carolina, for the purpose of cultivating an alliance with Napoleon III., and the New-York Times, in a recent article, headed, 'How the Deputation was Received,' recorded with great glee that it had met with a snubbing at the Tuilleries. But it now appears that the whole story of the deputation was founded on error. Col. Faulkner the American Minister here, never having heard of the facts alleged by the transatlantic papers, called on M. Thouvenel a day or two since to inquire whether there was any truth in them, and he received from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the most positive assurances that no delegate from South Carolina, or from any other Secessionist State, has ever been received either by the Emperor or by himself. One only citizen of a Slave State has lately had an audience of the Emperor, namely, Gen. Stevenson, of Tennessee, (a State, by the way, which has not left the Union,) and he solicited this audience merely in his character of Chairman of the Pacific Railway Company. Col. Faulkner knows of no delegates from South Carolina having arrived in Paris, and he wishes this statement to be made public."

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 26th were quiet but firmer, and Consols closed at ⅛ ℘ cent. improvement, notwithstanding the renewed decline in Exchange at New-York. The last quotations for Consols were 91⅝@¾ for money, and 91¾@⅞ for account.

The Supply of Money in the Discount Market was rather better, and the demand was moderate. No business, however, was done below 8 ℘ cent.

£48,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank on the 26th, while £40,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn for America.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Feb. 27—A. M.

Cotton—The sales of Monday and Tuesday reached about 20,000 bales, (10,000 per day,) including 6,000 on speculation and for export. The demand continues good, and the improvement advised per *Niagara* and *Prince Albert* is fully maintained. Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. report an advance on last Friday's quotations of fully ⅛d. and partially 3-16d. ℘ ℔.

### TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There is no improvement in the tone of the market, and any business done yesterday was at the lowest rates of last week, except, perhaps, in yarns suitable for the Blackburn market.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefild, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and 6d. cheaper; Extra State, 28s. Wheat quiet, at late rates; Red, 11s. 1d.@12s. 9d.; White, 12s.@15s. Corn in moderate demand, at a slight improvement; Mixed, 36s. 9d.@37s.; Yellow, 37s.@38s.; White, 38s.@39s.

Provisions—Beef and Pork continue dull. Bacon dull—offered at 50s. for Long Middles and Cumberland Cut, without buyers. Cheese dull, and partially lower. Lard slow, 55s.@57s. Tallow quiet; Butchers' Association, 56s.; Fine North American, 57s. 6d.

Produce—Sugars continue quiet. Coffee steady. Rice—Nothing doing. Ashes quiet; Pots, 29s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s. Resin dull and lower; small sales of Common as low as 4s. 5d.

### LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm for good, but dull for inferior. Flour 6d.@1s. ℘ bbl. cheaper. Sugars dull; Common 6d.@1s. lower. Coffee brisk. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice quiet, but steady. Tallow in moderate demand at 59s. 6d. for Y. C. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron, 48s. 3d.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Queenstown, Thursday, Feb. 28.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 28.

Market opens very quiet and dull. Sales, so far, look like only 4,000 or 5,000. Imports, 36,995. Previously, 75,467.

### DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 28.

Consols Money, 91; Consols Account, not quoted. New Threes, 90⅞@¾.

### LONDON CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 28.

Consols, Money, 91⅝@⅝; Consols, Account, 91⅝@¾. New Threes, 91⅛@⅜.

London, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Bank Court has broken up without altering the rate of discount.

### CORN AVERAGES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Wheat, 70,670 quarters, at 54s.; Barley, 64,902 quarters, at 39s. 4d.; Oats, 18,253 do., at 23s. 2d.; Rye, 72 do., at 35s. 5d.; Beans, 3,701 do., at 39s. 7d.; peas, 1,506 do., at 41s. 1d.

### LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—FEB. 28.

Sugar flat. Coffee sold steadily. Tea steady. Rice dull. Saltpetre inactive. Tallow market good,

Liverpool, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Cotton market to-day was quiet, and prices maintained with difficulty. The sales yesterday and to-day foot up about 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and for export.

Breadstuffs close dull but steady.

Provisions dull.

London, Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 28.

Consols closed to-day at 91⅝@91⅝ for money and account.

The meeting of the Bank Directors to-day was adjourned without having made any further alteration in the rate of discount.

American Securities remain without quotable change.

—The Macon *Telegraph*, of March 4, says that a difficulty occurred in that city at the store of Hardeman & Griffin, between Capt. Lucius Lamar and Mr. James Ralston, in which Capt. Lamar was severely cut several times in the breast by Mr. Ralston. Although apparently out of danger, it will be two or three days before he can be pronounced safe. Capt. Lamar fired a derringer pistol at Mr. Ralston, which did not take effect, although within two or three feet of him. It is said that a button of Mr. Ralston's coat received the ball.

—Judge McLean, of Ohio, is in very poor health; so much so, in fact, that he has frequently been unable of late to take part in important consultations with his colleagues of the Supreme Court.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

### A Representative Man—Iron and Zinc Companies—A Charleston Sewing Machine—The Small-Pox Stopping the Mails at Georgetown—39,000 Men Ready for anything that Smells of War—A Donation for Sumpter.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

Charleston, C. S. A., Sunday, March 10, 1861.

Very few people in Charleston, and certainly no one out of the city, is aware that we have in our midst a man who was as well acquainted with Byron and Shelley as a mother is with her own child. I have been with the old fellow for hours to-day, and mayhap your readers, particularly the lady portion of them, who think the author of "Don Juan" was such "a dear, naughty creature," may like to glance at this portion of my letter.

Antonio Jobe is such a representative man, that it seems strange that no one heretofore has brought him before the public. He commands a little boat of some fifteen tons, the *Esmeralda*, which deserves notoriety from the fact that in it came the women and children from Fort Sumpter, when Major Anderson sent them away, to be taken aboard the *Marion*. Capt. Jobe stands as tall, as erect, and as muscular as "honest Old Abe," and I have no doubt that on a stretch there would be found considerable "outcome" in him. Seventy-six years have deeply seamed his cheeks, and planted many a furrow in his brow, yet he is as active, as quick, and as clear, as when he was in Lord Byron's employ in Greece. I have lazily lounged away the morning hours sailing with the old man close enough to Sumpter to salute the sentry who guards the lone flag of our country, close, too, to the frowning batteries of Morris Island, where they hate the flag that others, so near them worship, and within a buiscuit's throw of Moultrie on the other side, where I saw over two thousand men at their devotions.

It is somewhat difficult to get the old man started, but if you happen to get on the right side of him, you have a prospect of a genuine treat, such as any member of your erudite Historical Society might envy. Jobe was born in the city that gave a Columbus to a grateful world, and ran off to sea ere he was well loosed from the maternal fountain. Having an intense love of America, which is the golden Utopia of so many Europeans, he sought our shores, and at the time of the last war with England, he shipped as a petty officer on board "old Ironsides," and was in the thickest of that famous fight. He was at different times, so he told me, with nearly all that galaxy of 1812 heroes, who covered our flag with such imperishable renown. When peace was declared, he returned to Europe, and took a brief respite in his native city. When Byron was in Venice, our old hero entered his service and was with him for a long period. When the creator of "Childe Harold" was infatuated with the Countess Guiccioli, Jobe took occasion to remonstrate with the poet about some little affair and was dismissed. This he has never forgiven, and when I asked him what he thought of him who had made so many men and women mad, he said that "if Lord Byron had not been a *Lord*, he should have thought him a d——a rascal!" He added that to his equals he was generous to a fault, but to his inferiors he was supercilious, overbearing and mean; that he looked upon all women as mere toys, to be imposed upon and deceived, if opportunity offered. This may shock those who think Byron is divine, but old Jobe says so, and insists upon it with great vehemence. Not thus does he speak of Percy Bysshe Shelley. He knew him well, and used to rig and sail his boat for him; while Shelley, in the careless insouciance of the hour, would tell of his melancholy and of his unhappy life. The last voyage that Shelley made, Jobe prepared everything for the cruise, and particularly cautioned him against a squall that frequently sprung up off a certain headland. He begged him to be very cautious when he passed there, and take in sail. The poet, with that peculiar belief in one's-self that belongs to all true sons of Britain, paid but little heed, and the world knows the sad result. The old man has lived here for many years, and has a charming wild flower, in the shape of a maiden of sixteen Summers, who boasts that she has kingly (Indian) blood in her veins. Capt. Jobe swears by the Stars and Stripes, and swears against the Palmetto, but no one troubles him, and he may proclaim his views, even in the *Mercury* office, without any danger. His white locks, his red Genoese cap, and his six feet four, would make him a study for a painter; his honesty, his love of his adopted country, and his hatred of oppression everywhere, made me look upon him almost with veneration. Were he in New-York he would be extensively lionized, and, perhaps, killed with kindness, *a la* Ralph Farnham; here he is almost unknown, except as an honest old Italian sailor, who has a pretty daughter.

The White Lead and Zinc-works of this city are offering their goods at three per cent. less than the same quality can be bought for in New-York. They are making powerful bids for Southern patronage. The Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company, is the name of another concern that is expected to receive the especial patronage of the Provisional Government. This, too, strikes at freedom from previous manufacturing shackles.

A new sewing machine, made in this city, is on exhibition in King-street. Whether it infringes upon Northern patents or not, I am unable to state. There will, doubtless, be a very free and easy conscience on this point, as you are now entirely "foreign."

The small-pox is so deadly at Georgetown that the mails, from and to there, are entirely unreliable. That disgusting disease seems to have a particular prejudice towards the representatives of the Palmetto.

Thirty-nine thousand volunteers are already organized in this State, and ready at any moment for active service. What a fearful waste of time and brains, which will all end in smoke.

Your Mr. Haight has sent to Dr. Crawford, of Fort Sumpter, three large packages of fine groceries. They arrived in the *Marion*. It is to be hoped that they will pass as *medical* stores.

JASPER.

### Startling Telegrams—Gen. Beauregard Getting Ready the Floating Battery—Dr. Van Dyke Compared with the Charleston Divines—Duncan N. Ingraham—Virginia to be Coerced.

Charleston, C. S. A., Monday, March 11, 1861.

The most extraordinary and startling rumors have prevailed to-day on change and in every house. Merchants that I have only seen in their counting-houses during the present excitement, thronged the streets and scanned the bulletins with all the anxiety of schoolboys. It was generally believed that what came over the wires from Washington was true—that Major Anderson had instructions to evacuate Fort Sumpter by Wednesday at the latest. Then came the telegram that there was a bitter strife in the Cabinet—that the rabid members of the Republican Party, led by Chase, would not budge an inch, and that *Seward, on whom the hopes of all hung now, South as well as North*, would have to succumb, and would leave the Cabinet in less than ninety days. Each of these opposite stories was fully credited. I think I have never seen a more anxious day in Charleston. These hopes and fears, coming so close upon each other, have brought the public mind to a state bordering on moral insanity, and it is the earnest prayer of all that something definite may be arrived at very rapidly.

Gen. Beauregard does not relax in the least his preparations, and, I may add, puts no faith in these temporizing movements. Looking upon it with a soldier's eye, he thinks the Federal Government are only delaying to gain time for some immense movement at recapture of the forts all over the Gulf States. He has given positive orders to have the Floating Battery ready by Thursday. The Richardson Guards have backed out of that forlorn hope, and the whole programme has been changed. Lieut. Hamilton will be first in command, and Capt. Parker, an old New-Bedford whaler, and the present President of the Vigilance Committee, will be Captain of the guns. With him there will be associated *fifty men* only, all sailors, and all accustomed to work sea-guns, having served an apprenticeship at that service in the United States Navy. The anchors that are to fix this novel weapon have gone down to-day. It is the Captain's intention, if Maj. Anderson does not get wind of his movements, and fire a shot across his bow, to put her in position as I have before mentioned, only four hundred yards from Sumpter; but if he does stop him, he will cover himself by the guns of Fort Johnson, and trust to the darkness of the night to rope himself into his intended position, through the hawsers that are to be attached to the buoys of the anchor. Capt Parker is a most experienced seaman, cool and collected, and admirably fitted for the position assigned to him. He was connected with the Coast Survey in Charleston Harbor, and has been Assistant Harbor Master.

Rev. Dr. Van Dyke drew a vast crowd last night of the *élite* of the city. Those who expected to hear a political sermon were quite disappointed. He told his hearers that "Cotton was not King,—neither was hay nor grain,—but God alone." When he began to speak of seeing a strange flag as he entered the harbor, and contrasted it with one he had been taught to love from childhood, there was an evident stir among the two thousand present, and one lady, of a very uncertain age, and of a very ascetic aspect, said to her companion, who looked equally ascetic, (both being in the same pew with your correspondent,) that "She hoped the Doctor wasn't going to say he loved that *nasty* flag after what has happened!" The majority of the audience evidently hope to hear the Rev. Dr. again. No clergyman in Charleston could draw any such crowd. Our divines are all eminently respectable, and also eminently mediocre, if you measure them by an intellectual foot rule.

Quartermaster Hatch told me this afternoon thar everything was now ready for a brush, but that he could not have said this a week since.

I met Duncan N. Ingraham this afternoon at the Arsenal. The hero of the Kozsta affair looks wan, pale and ill at ease. It was a tremendous sacrifice of everything that a man prizes to turn one's back on a flag that has honored him in so many ways, and that he himself has elevated so proudly in the blue Mediterranean.

Virginia is to be dragooned into submission to the Confederate States, by prohibiting the importation of slaves from any States not members of the Confederacy. It is well known that the Old Dominion derives a heavy revenue annually from this home traffic in "the black staple."

Very little is doing at Montgomery. I have a special correspondent there, but he writes me that most of the time is spent in secret sessions.

The prayer of Augusta, Geo., has been granted, so that hereafter goods intended for that city can have the duties paid there, whether they come by rail, or through any of the seaports of the Confederate States.

There has been a curious rebellion in Louisiana. Seventy-five students who were anxious to join the "Pelican Army" and to fight under that bird of very dirty habits, rose from their seats after morning grace had been said, smashed their plates and glasses, overthrew the table, pitched into the Professors, and then vamosed, *en masse*. They may be pronounced a most graceless set.

JASPER.

## PERSONAL.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the following incident of Inauguration Day on the authority of an Ohio M. C. It says: "On approaching the platform where he was to take his oath and be inducted into the office of Chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln removed his hat and held it in his hand as he took the seat assigned him. The article seemed to be a burden. He changed it awkwardly from one to another, and finally, despairing of finding for it any other easy position, deposited it upon the platform beside him. Senators and judges crowded in, and to make room for them he removed nearer the front of the stage, carrying his tile with him. Again it was dandied uneasily, and as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the audience he made a motion as if to replace the tile on the stage under the seat, when Douglas, who had been looking on quietly, and apparently with some apprehensions of a catastrophe to the hat, said, 'Permit me, Sir,' and gallantly took the vexatious article and *held it during the entire reading of the Inaugural.* Douglas must have reflected pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inaugural address from that portico, he was holding the hat of the man who was doing it."

—A young farmer from Rensselear County, who went to Albany with his horse and buggy, a short time since, to see a lady in whom he felt an interest, had some interesting experience before he got back home. Having tied his horse a short distance from the residence of his Dulcinea, he was astonished, on returning for it, some hours afterwards, to find it gone. He at once telegraphed a description of it and the vehicle to Troy and other towns near, in order to arrest the thief, whom he supposed had taken it, and then, in accordance with the suggestion of a friend, went to the station-houses to inquire for his property. To his great joy he found horse and wagon safe at one of them, whither it had been taken by a policeman at the suggestion of the lady before whose door it was tied, and at once started for home. But at Troy he was promptly arrested on suspicion of being a horse-thief, and had to submit to detention until he could get some friends from the country to come and establish his identity. He intends to bring a suit for false imprisonment against the husband of the lady who sent the horse to the station house.

—The Albany *Standard* tells the story of Charles Pearson, whose account of the floating battery at Charleston we have published. Charley worked out his time as a jeweler in an Albany establishment, started out West to set up for himself, and in Michigan came very near getting married to the daughter of a wealthy citizen of the town where he had planted his stakes. Failing in this, he traveled South, and in time came to the Carolinas. Finding matters getting rather warm down there, he determined to leave, and, after various vicissitudes, succeeded in getting into North Carolina just in time to avoid apprehension by the fire-eaters, who wished to enlist him in the army. He thinks he will stay home for a little while now.

—It will be remembered that Mr. Bissell, of Rochester, was subjected to much annoyance some months since by repeated arrests, in Chicago, on charges of having been implicated in a conspiracy to burn the Rock Island bridge. Eventually he was set at liberty, and now he is having his own fun. On March 12, Mr. J. F. Tracy, Superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was arrested while passing through Rochester on his way from New-York to Chicago, and was obliged to lay over long enough to find $5,000 bail, when he was permitted to go on his way.

—Mrs. Townsend, wife of a respectable farmer in Ararat, (Penn.,) was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia while riding with Mr. Townsend on March 3, and died during the night following. Two years ago, while crossing a field near her father's house, she was attacked by a large dog, from which she managed to escape without receiving any wound of which she was conscious. It is now supposed that the animal was mad, and that the virus penetrated her system through some abrasion of the skin.

—Horace Sanburn, of Mendon, Vt., a young man whose marriage about a year since with a daughter of Leverett Wilkins, of the same town, was celebrated with considerable pomp, and who was supposed to live very happily with his wife, about two weeks since eloped with the wife of William Jakins, of Rutland, a woman of remarkable beauty. The guilty pair is supposed to have gone to California.

—John Sheid, *alias* "Spiketail," who is confined in the Cleveland Penitentiary, attempted to commit suicide recently by letting blood from his arm with a piece of brass which he had broken from a thermometer. A fellow-convict succeeded in informing the keeper of the act in time to prevent fatal results.

—The Manchester *Mirror* learns from a private letter, dated Laconia, N. H., Friday noon, March 1, that a man, woman and child, while crossing Lake Winnipissaukee with a horse and sleigh, went through the ice, and that they all were drowned. At the time of writing, the people of Laconia had just started out to recover the bodies.

—Prof. J. J. Mapes, in the last number of the *Working Farmer*, gives statistics of his operations during the past year. The sales of the products of his farm at Elizabeth, have amounted to $9,610 07, while the entire expenses have been $3,446 36, leaving him a net profit of $6,163 71.

Alfred, a slave of Mr. Wm. Stephens, of Fayetteville, Ark., who had been indicted, tried and condemned for the murder of his master, was hung in Fayetteville, on March 8, in the presence of a large number of people.

### Surrender of the Arsenal at San Antonio

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter received by a lady in this City from her daughter in San Antonio:

SAN ANTONIO, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

The Revolutionists have arrived, and San Antonio is full of armed men. The Lone-Star flag is floating surrounded by a band of armed men. Excitement seems to be at the highest pitch. This morning we awoke to find about eight hundred men from the country on the Plaza. A short time since the General (TWIGGS) rode up in his carriage, and was immediately surrounded by the Secessionists, who demanded the Government property. The General refused to give it up, and they gave him six hours to reconsider.

It would have been worth your while to see the company which was congregated on the Plaza. Most of those composing it are mounted. Some have shawls, some coats, some none. There are very few who are dressed respectably. They have all kinds of arms, and all kinds and colors of shawls, which give them a very shabby appearance.

A gun went off accidentally just now and wounded five men.

The stores in the city are all closed, and it looks gloomy enough to suit Secessionists or any other party. Companies of citizens are marching and counter-marching, and, as they are well drilled, they look quite imposing compared with the other party.

FEB. 17.—Well, it is all over. Everything was given up to the State yesterday by noon. The two companies of United States troops that were left here were obliged to leave in the afternoon. I went where I could see them load the wagons. The roll was called, and in a few moments they were out of sight. I never wish to see the sight again. Tears streamed from many eyes as they passed.

They went out with colors flying and band playing, though I believe this was forbidden in the stipulations. They wanted to take their arms from them, but the soldiers said they would not give them up—they would kill every one who attempted to take them, and they had their own way. Had they been without arms, I suppose they would not have dared to raise the Stars and Stripes. It is astonishing how quickly and silently everything was given up. By 6 o'clock at night every vestige of the Federal troops was gone and State sentinels posted, and everything as quiet as if it had always been so. To-day the invaders are drinking and shouting around the streets, making it seem this morning anything but quiet.

Major VINTON has had most of the labor on his shoulders. He does not approve of the course that has been taken at all. He has acted honorably through it all and will probably stand high with the Department at Washington. Gen. TWIGGS has branded his own name with infamy forever. We shall probably never see such a sight again as three hundred revolutionists wheeling in upon the Plaza two by two. I don't wonder people got excited.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette*, writing from Harrisonburg, tells a story too shocking for belief. Mrs. COOLEY, the wife of B. B. COOLEY, who lives near Middletown, Frederick Co., left home about 2 P. M., on the afternoon of Feb. 28, to visit a neighbor, as was supposed, but as she did not return by nightfall, alarm was excited, and as the hands came in from work they were sent out to hunt her up. Some of them heard groans in the smoke house near by, and having gained access to it, found Mrs. COOLEY sitting on the floor, her hands covering her face, and perfectly unconscious. Some of her clothing was hanging from the meat hooks in the rafters, and some was strewed about the floor. A salting tray was almost filled with blood, apparently freshly spilled. Marks, resembling those made by the pressure of fingers, were upon her arms, and her head, neck and sides were horribly mutilated by what appeared to be a blunt-pointed instrument. Her shoes and stockings were found under her bed in her chamber, saturated with blood. Medical aid was promptly procured, and everything done for her that science and skill could suggest, but all was of no avail. She lingered for two or three days when death came to her relief. A negro woman has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, but no satisfactory evidence has yet been found against her.

—The Mobile *Register* states that "the beautiful residence of Mr. Harrison, leased for the use of the President of the Confederate States, is almost ready for occupancy, and Mrs. Davis is expected to preside in the new "White House" in a few days.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 8 on Demurrer, 2, 127, 157, 164, 144, 182, 193, 203, 209, 210, 211, 214, 215, 218, 219, 196, 220, 222, 223

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3319, 2683, 3017, 3263, 1605, 3581, 3181, 1609, 3335, 6059, 2391, 3429, 3579, 2983, 3455, 3555, 3519, 3465, 3261, 3343, 3153. *Part II.*—Nos. 2460, 2664, 6346, 1710, 2968, 3352, 1954, 2028, 2400, 2658, 2164, 3562, 3068, 3580, 2422, 3514, 3346, 3492, 2056, 3466, 3260, 3454, 3512, 3278, 1616.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1531, 867, 869, 1287, 1375, 1315, 1535, 1551, 1559, 1561, 1307, 1567, 1571, 1573. *Part II.*—Nos. 862, 956, 1028, 1030, 1036, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 382. (Held in New City Hall, third floor, Room No. 16.)

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 709, 205, 425, 782, 542, 298, 495, 791, 793, 794, 795, 796, 3149, 724, 780. *Part II.*—Nos. 457, 537, 2990, 499, 605, 748, 761, 763, 239, 473, 532, 557, 140, 785, 786.

### DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

### United States District Court.

Before Justice Betts.

JURISDICTION—SUPPLIES—CREDIT OF OWNER.

*Benjamin Sutherland* vs. *The Brigantine Lady Mansell.*—This was a libel filed to recover the amount of a bill of blacksmith's work done on the vessel. The vessel was a foreign vessel, and came into this port disabled, and requiring this work to enable her to proceed on her voyage to her home port. Her master consigned her to a Mr. Bulley, agent of the foreign owners. The owners had at the time the repairs were made ample credit, and actual funds in Mr. Bully's hands, and the libelant had implied notice of that fact through his personal and business intercourse with him, and could have had explicit assurance of the fact, if inquiry had been made of the agent or master.

*Held by the Court.*—That under the decision of the Supreme Court in Pratt *vs.* Reed (19 How. 359,) the Court has no jurisdiction of the action.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Sawyer; for claimant, Mr. McMahon.

EXCEPTIONS—INTEREST.

*William Hare* vs. *The Steamship Victoria.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report to whom it had been referred to ascertain the amount due the libelant. The action was on a bill of lading for mackerel not delivered to the consignee. The Commissioner reported the amount at $1,601, with 7 per cent interest

*Held by the Court.*—That the libelant can only recover 6 per cent. interest under this form of action.

Other exceptions overruled.

For libelant—Mr. Morton and Mr. Miller. For claimant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COLLISION—EVIDENCE—STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL.

*Smith D. Stannard* vs. *The Steamer John Hart. W. R. Green et al.* vs. *The Schooner T. C. Lyman.*—These were cross libels, to recover the damages occasioned respectively to the steamboat and the schooner by a collision between them, which occurred about noon of March 3, 1860, above Hell Gate, between Ward's Island and the Long Island shore. The schooner was close-hauled. The steamboat claimed that the schooner had not continued her long tack as far in shore as she could, but came round so as to produce the collision. Witnesses varied in their estimates of the distance which she might have continued her long tack, some thinking she had gone as far as she ought, and others saying she might have gone up to two hundred yards further.

The libelant in the first case alleged that he was the master and part owner of the schooner, and the objection was taken to his recovery that the other owners were not joined.

*Held by the Court.*—That in admiralty the parties really entitled to relief must be made libelants, and this defect of pleading is fatal to a right of recovery by the libelant in the first suit, but it may be removed by amendment. That the *prima facie* presumption in both suits is against the steamer. If she fails to relieve a sailing vessel under such circumstances from hazard, she must prove that the failure is attributable to some culpable misconduct on the part of the sailing vessel.

That the evidence of the men on the schooner as to the propriety of the schooner's continuing on her long tack or not is of more weight than the estimates of others at a distance from her, and that on the evidence nothing amiss was done by the schooner in breaking her tack and coming about.

That, although the officers of the steamboat were probably under the persuasion that the schooner would hold her tack further yet, they were bound to be prepared for a quicker change of her course. Yet she was kept on at a speed of from nine to thirteen knots, and nothing was done when he saw the schooner beginning to come about but blow his whistle, and afterwards to put up her helm at the moment of collision.

That there was negligence, therefore, on the part of the steamboat.

Decree for the libelant in the first case if the libel be properly reformed, and in the second case the libel is dismissed with costs.

For the schooner, Mr. Frisbie; for the steamboat, Mr. McMahon.

### The Hart-Dillaye Case—Another Motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

*Stephen D. Dillaye* vs. *E. B. Hart.*—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery, committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff, on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, by striking the plaintiff on the head with a cane.

The defendant did not answer the complaint, and an order was made in April, 1859, that the amount of damages be assessed by a jury at the Circuit, at a future time therein named. The cause was postponed from time to time, and on the 5th of February the defendant took the plaintiff's default at the Circuit held by Justice Barnard, and entered an order dismissing the complaint.

A motion is now made by the plaintiff to open the default and vacate this order, on the ground that the Court had no power to grant the order dismissing the complaint, inasmuch as no issue had been joined in the case, and the only right the defendant could have in the case was to the usual term fee.

The motion was opposed on the ground of the laches of the plaintiff.

The Court finally vacated the order granted by Justice Barnard, and ordered the case to be held before Justice Clerke on the 26th inst.

Stephen D. Dillaye attorney in person; James T. Brady opposed.

### Verdict of Twenty-five Dollars Against Policemen for False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

*Hamilton Nesbitt* vs. *George Dennett and Thomas Steel.*—This action is brought to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment.

It appears that on the 25th of July last the defendants, who are Metropolitan Policemen, arrested the plaintiff, upon the charge of having passed counterfeit money, and confined him in the lock up of the Twentieth Precinct Station-house over night. He was subsequently acquitted of the charge.

The plaintiff now brings this suit, charging that the arrest was malicious. The defendants deny the allegations in the complaint.

The Justice charged the jury that a policeman, like any other private individual, made an arrest at his own peril. If it turned out that the crime for which a citizen was arrested was not committed by him, or that there was in fact no crime at all committed, the policeman was made liable in damages to the party arrested. The jury should, however, take into consideration whether the facts of the case warranted a reasonable suspicion upon which to make the arrest, in awarding damages to the plaintiff. That policemen, as conservators of the public peace, were entitled to have these facts considered in their favor.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

### War among Receivers—The Result of the Conflict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Egbert Deming, Trustee, &c.,* vs. *The New-York Marble Company et al.*—This case has been frequently reported in the TIMES under the above title. It was now brought to trial, and after nearly three days' examination of the plaintiff, his case was rested; whereupon, the Court, without further proceedings, gave judgment for the defendants, stating that the plaintiff's evidence was too conflicting and contradictory, to be relied upon, and being unsupported by other evidence, it would not sustain his case.

Wm. H. L. Barnes, for plaintiff; L. S. Chatfield & Edwards Pierrepont, for defendants.

### Partnership Troubles—Action of Account.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

*James L. Cheesman* vs. *James H. Sturgess, Andrew Thorp and Thomas S. Thorp.*—This action is brought for an accounting between partners. The plaintiff, it appears, held in August, 1855, two contracts with "The People's Ice Company" for conveyances to them of certain land at Athens, N. Y., and for the erection of buildings, docks and wharves thereon. In August, 1855, the plaintiff, the defendant Sturgess and one Braisted, entered into a copartnership arrangement for the purpose of carrying out these contracts. The plaintiff, it seems, assigned to each of the others a one-third interest therein, Sturgess and Braisted to advance the means, and after all moneys advanced were refunded, the profits, it appears, were to be equally divided. The plaintiff took title to the partnership property, but Sturgess advancing the purchase money, the plaintiff conveyed to him, and vested the title to the same in him. Sturges then executed an instrument, by which he declared that he held the property for the benefit of plaintiff, Braisted and himself, and agreeing not to dispose of the property except for the purpose of the said contract, and with the consent and approbation of the said parties. The contract of building it appears was carried out. Braisted failing to furnish any of the money. It is claimed that Sturges paid over into the hands of plaintiff, to be disbursed in the enterprise, about $40,000, and as alleged, retained a balance of some amount. Sturges denies retaining any sums in his hands. There appears, however, to be two accounts between the parties, one offsetting the other, which is the matter in dispute. The case will occupy the Court for two or three days

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Wm. M. Evarts for defendants.

### Two American Hard Rubber Companies—Which is Genuine?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Gorham D. Abbott* vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company et als.*—This suit has been several times before the Court, and has been mentioned in the TIMES. It is an action brought by a stockholder in the American Hard Rubber Company, a Connecticut corporation, to set aside an alleged fraudulent sale of the assets of the Company to Messrs. Poppenheusen, Konig & Funcke, of this City. The plaintiff showed, it will be remembered, that he was a stockholder and creditor of the Company to the amount of upwards of $100,000. The Company held certain patent rights, under the Goodyear patents, for the manufacture of India rubber under the form of what is known as the "Hard Compound," and was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling articles under those rights. The Directors of the Company made a sale of all the patent rights, stock, machinery, tools &c., to Poppenheusen & Co. On these facts the plaintiff some months ago obtained an injunction, pending suit, against the Company, and its Directors and Poppenheusen, Konig & Funcke, and an order for the appointment of a Receiver.

The plaintiff now avers that since the making of his former complaint he has been informed that immediately after Poppenheusen, Konig and Funche bought the property, they associated themselves with Messrs. Judson, Ropes and Norton, who were some of the directors of the former company, and organized a new company under the New-York law, using the same name—The American Hard-Rubber Company—and Messrs. Poppenheusen & Co. then conveyed and delivered to the new company the rights, assets and property which had been conveyed to them by the former company.

On these facts he applied for leave to file a supplemental complaint setting up these facts and making the new company a party defendant.

The parties appeared by their counsel, and after some desultory discussion between the lawyers an order was entered, as asked, without opposition from defendants.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis and Judge Foot for defendants.

### Security for the Performance of Contracts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

*Charles Devlin* vs. *John Fitzpatrick et al.*—The plaintiff in this action was formerly Street Commissioner, and, as alleged, when entering upon such duties, he assigned to the defendants certain contracts for paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street, taking Fitzpatrick's notes as security for his (Devlin's) interest in the contract.

Plaintiff complains that although he surrendered the notes upon retiring from his office, Fitzpatrick has neglected to account to him for his interest in the contracts. He claims that about $12,000 has been received from the City by Fitzpatrick, of which he (Devlin) has received nothing.

The case now came up on a motion to make the complaint more certain.

### Court of General Sessions.

A SAUER DISPOSITION.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John Sauer, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault and battery; and as the complainant did not wish to press the case, a fine of $5 was imposed.

A PRISONER PLEADS HIS OWN CAUSE.

Henry King, indicted for larceny, and felonious assault, was next put to the bar. The prisoner was a lawyer, from the South, and defended his own cause.

*Knox Knox* testified, that at Mr. James Miller's bookstore, No. 554 Broadway, he is clerk. On the 7th of February last, the prisoner came to the store, and wanted to purchase some books; after buying one book for three shillings, he looked about among the other books, when he put a $6 book under his cloak, and attempted to leave. Witness stopped him, and demanded the book. Prisoner replied that he had taken none. The stolen book was then found upon him, when he said he had bought it at Appleton's. Prisoner then resisted, and drawing a pistol, fired. The bullet passed below the knee of the witness, and struck the floor.

*James Miller*, the proprietor of the store, next corroborated the testimony of the last witness; the books taken were a copy of Byron and Homer's *Iliad*.

*James Cannon*, another clerk, testified also to the same effect.

The prosecution rested here; and the prisoner said that two witnesses by whom he had expected to prove that he had bought the books at Appleton's, were now in Missouri, consequently he should have to address the jury without witnesses. He then proceeded to sum up in a manner that fully substantiated his claim to a liberal education. He stated that formerly he had been bred to the law, but of late had been engaged in literary pursuits.

He then proceeded to justify himself on the grounds of self-defence; he had gone into the store, with one book under his arm, had there purchased another, and was examining a third, when the complainant placed his hands violently upon him, and with an insulting epithet dragged him several feet, and accused him of theft. He then asked to be freed, and to protect himself from further assault he fired his pistol. After he had closed, Mr. Ashmead addressed the Court as *amicus curiæ*, and asked that the prisoner might be discharged for lack of evidence. This application was denied, and the District-Attorney, expressing doubts as to the prisoner's sanity, declined to press for a verdict of *felonious* assault. The prisoner looked piqued at being thus stripped of the laurels which his eloquence might have gained, by being set off on the ground of mental weakness. But he could not help himself, and the jury took the case and rendered a verdict of simple assault and battery. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A WOMAN BRINGS A BASKET TO FAINT IN.

Michael Farrel and Patrick Donnell, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded to an attempt in the third degree. The officers gave the prisoners a bad character, and they were sent to the State Prison for two years each. The mother of one of the prisoners was present, having on her arm a large basket, which, on hearing the sentence, she put on the floor and fell into it—either feinting or fainting, and was carried out in her Falstaffian vehicle.

HOW CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM TURNIP JUICE, VITRIOL AND MARBLE DUST.

Thomas Rigby, Jr., indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar.

*George F. Wellman* first testified that he was a broker; the prisoner was in his employ, and in some way disposed of about $150 worth of American champagne; witness asked what had been done with it, and the prisoner said he had raised money on it; witness had tried, but without avail, to get further information of the whereabouts of his property, and had then made the complaint. The prisoner had been in his employ two years, and had never been detected in any dishonesty before. On cross-examination, the witness, with great reluctance, admitted that before he accused the prisoner the latter came to him and said he had sold the wine, and offered an auctioneer's receipt. Prisoner claimed at the time that the witness owed him $90. A year ago the prisoner had asked what price would be charged if he got a chance to sell some of the wine, and a price had been agreed upon.

*Henry Cann* testified that he was a clerk in the employment of the last witness. He saw the wine in question when the prisoner was superintending the removal thereof; it was carried away by a cartman, who had previously been employed for similar purposes by Mr. Wellman; witness helped the prisoner put the wine upon the cart; this was at 10 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Wellman was usually at the store.

The carman who carried the wine testified that he took it to Mr. Green's auction store, under the direction of the prisoner.

*Mr. Green* next testified that he sold the wine for the prisoner; it was sold very cheap, and the money given to the prisoner; it was of poor quality.

For the defence, *William S. Fry* testified that he had worked for Mr. Wellman for two years. *The wine which was sold by him was made of what was called "turnip juice." This was made to sparkle by gas made from vitriol and marble dust, and then labeled Champagne.*

At this point, the prisoner's counsel asked for an acquittal, on the ground that the indictment alleged the larceny of wine, while only "turnip juice" was proved to have been taken. The District-Attorney said he should not press for a conviction, and the Jury, under instructions, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged, not, however, until the last witness had said that he had known him for ten years and that he bore an unblemished character.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

Joseph Townsend, indicted for felonious assault on John W. Green, was next put to the bar. The testimony given made a perfect muddle of this case. The occurrence seems to have been one of those general rows, in which "not that man but another man" is always the assailant. The affray occurred in Fiftieth-street six or eight months ago. A man by the name of Hammond having received a message from a boy that some one wanted to see him, went out, when he was set upon and badly beaten. He went back into his house and told his brother, with whom and with Mr. Green, the complainant, he started in pursuit of his assailants, and overtook them, when a fray occurred, in which Green received two severe stabs in his side, and had his hand cut. The defence on the trial consisted in an attempt to destroy the credibility of Hammond as a witness; and in introducing another witness by the name of Munday, who continually answered, in reply to the question, why he was present at the fray, and if he knew who committed the assault, "I decline to answer on the ground that I might criminate myself." Numberless witnesses were introduced to support the prisoner's character, and to break down that of Hammond. The jury took the case, and at a late hour had not agreed on a verdict.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—Louis Larome, Thomas Halpin.

For forgery—John Riley.

For burglary—Edward Lilly, Archibald Sullivan, Patrick O'Connor, George Stevens.

For larceny—Margaret O'Brien, James Hammond, Patrick Barrett, Richard C. Dean

For receiving stolen goods—Patrick Constantine, Joseph Wargour, Fanny Wargour, Hermon Hennecke, Deitman Steinmetz.

### Surrogate's Court.

*Benefice to a Colored Church.*—The will of Elizabeth Van Tuyl was now admitted to probate, leaving to the Colored Church, of which Rev. Peter Williams, deceased, was Pastor, $100, and also $100 to the Asylum for the Blind in this City.

The wills of J. A. Roseviller and Rose McGowan were also admitted, but they contained nothing of interest.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ackerson* vs. *Helms.*—Motion granted with $7 costs.

*Matter of the Application of Sophia Beach, General Guardian, &c.*—Bonds approved and order granted.

*Cook* vs. *Farmer et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

*Toupet* vs. *Braisted.*—Motion for commitment denied.

BARNARD, J.—*Main* vs. *Wright.*—Order settled.

### Police Reports.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

On the morning of the 22d of October last, before daybreak, a fire broke out in the furniture store, No. 605 Sixth-avenue, occupied by George Kerner, and forming one of a row of cheap wooden buildings, known as the "Townsend Block." The entire row of these structures, fronting on Sixth-avenue, was destroyed, as was also a large portion of the premises which fronted on the side streets. The upper stories of the building were occupied mainly by poor families, who barely escaped with their lives, losing all their property. Kerner did not make his appearance at the scene of the fire until several days had elapsed, and this fact afforded ground for the suspicion that he had willfully fired the premises. Upon complaint of the neighbors, he was arrested and examined by the Fire Marshal but the evidence was not of such a nature as to warrant his detention. Subsequent investigations, however, having elicited various suspicious facts, Kerner was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, by Officer Holtz, of the Twentieth Precinct, and is now imprisoned, pending further examination. The principal points against Kerner are that he was insured for $500, and claimed his loss to have been $474, when there was but $100 worth of stock in his store, and that a set of cottage furniture which had been left at his place on storage was sold a few days prior to the fire to a gentleman in Twenty-second-street, and when the owner applied for it, Kerner told him that it had been burned.

INJURED IN A BRAWL.

A laboring man, Titus Merrick by name, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by the Eleventh Ward Police, suffering from a severe cut in his leg. Merrick came to the Station-house and stated that while drunk on Wednesday night he was assaulted by a party of men, whom he encountered at the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh-street. While defending himself, one of the men stabbed him in the leg, and then the whole party ran away. Nothing whatever is known of the assailants.

### Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Coroner GAMBLE was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Patrick Lynch, a laborer, who was run over and killed on Wednesday afternoon by the locomotive attached to a train of the New-Haven Railroad. Deceased was walking on the railroad track near Sixty-fifth-street, and having been observed by the engineer, the steam-whistle was sounded while there was ample time for him to step aside. He failed to heed the warning, however, and notwithstanding the fact that the engine was reversed, its speed was not checked sufficiently to avoid a collision. Mr Lynch was thrown a considerable distance in advance of the train, and when picked up, was at the point of death. His remains were taken to his residence in Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The friends of deceased say that he was afflicted with partial deafness, and could not have heard the alarm signal given by the engineer.

CHILDREN FATALLY SCALDED.

On Wednesday morning, Hannah Frank, a child aged 17 months, was fatally scalded at the residence of her parents, No. 86 Ridge-street, by the accidental spilling of a cup of tea upon her person. She died yesterday afternoon, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon her body.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mary Curley, aged 2 years, who fell into a tub of hot water about a week since and suffered injuries which resulted fatally yesterday morning. The parents of deceased live at No. 26 Second-avenue.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s, '68 Cou | 95 | 90 | Hudson River R... | 45 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 Cou | 93⅛ | 100 | do ........... | 44¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, '67...... | 95 | 200 | Harlem Railroad.. | 15¾ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s, '74 Reg. | 87½ | 250 | Harlem R. Pref'd. | 38¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, '74 Cou | 88 | 300 | Reading Railroad.. | 43⅞ |
| 11,500 | Treasury 12₱c. N. | 103¾ | 500 | do ......... | 44 |
| 1,500 | Trea. 10 ₱c. N's. | 101¾ | 135 | Mich. Central R... | 58 |
| 1,000 | Indiana St. 6s... | 86 | 16 | Clev., Pains. & A. R. | 120 |
| 16,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90. | 75 | 145 | M. So. & N. Ind. R | 15¾ |
| 2,000 | Vir. St. 6s....... | 78½ | 100 | do ............ | 15⅞ |
| 1,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. | 66⅛ | 100 | do ........... | 16 |
| 23,000 | do ........ | 66¾ | 5 | Panama Railroad.. | 115½ |
| 5,000 | City 6s, '87...... | 101 | 25 | do ........... | 115¾ |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76 | 102 | 50 | do .........s30 | 115 |
| 3,000 | E. R. 2M. B. Ex 64. | 100½ | 200 | Ill. Central R. Scrip. | 81½ |
| 6,000 | H. R. R. 1st mt.. | 106 | 50 | do .........b10 | 81 |
| 1000 | H. R. 3 F. Bds.. | 99 | 550 | do ........... | 81 |
| 1000 | Mich. S. 1st M. Bs | 83 | 10 | do ........... | 81¼ |
| 1000 | Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. | 67½ | 100 | do .........s26 | 80½ |
| 1000 | do ........... | 67½ | 100 | do .........s15 | 80½ |
| 4000 | do ........... | 67¾ | 50 | do .........s10 | 80½ |
| 5500 | Ill. Cen. R. Bonds | 98 | 660 | do ........... | 80¾ |
| 1,000 | Han. & St J R Bs | 48¼ | 50 | do .........s30 | 80½ |
| 25 | Bank of Republic. | 104 | 50 | Gal. & Chic. R.... | 71 |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bank. | 104⅝ | 100 | do .........s10 | 70¾ |
| 20 | do ......... | 104½ | 450 | do ........... | 70¾ |
| 5 | Shoe & Leath. Bk. | 104 | 42 | Cleve. Col. & Cin. R | 94¼ |
| 10 | Imp. & Trad. Bk.. | 101 | 220 | Cleve. & Tol. R.... | 34¾ |
| 8 | Park Bank ....... | 105 | 150 | do .........b60 | 35 |
| 24 | Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 89½ | 150 | Chic. & Rock I. R.. | 58 |
| 24 | Penn. Coal Co...... | 78 | 79 | do ........... | 58½ |
| 750 | N. Y. Central R.... | 78½ | 100 | do .........b30 | 58 |
| 250 | do ........... | 78⅝ | 50 | do .........b10 | 58 |
| 100 | do .........b10 | 78½ | 50 | Mil. & Miss. R ... | 11 |
| 105 | Erie R.......... | 32¼ | 20 | do ........... | 11½ |
| 100 | do ........... | 32⅝ | 18 | Chi., Bur. & Quin. R. | 73 |
| 50 | Erie R. Ass. Stock. | 30 | 100 | Macon & West'n R. | 96 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. | 93⅝ | 300 | Harlem R. Pref. b30 | 39¼ |
| 30,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. | 93½ | 200 | do ........... | 38⅞ |
| 5,000 | Trea. 12₱c. Nts.. | 103¾ | 50 | M. So. & N. I. R. b30 | 16 |
| 2,000 | Ohio State 6s, '65. | 92 | 600 | do ........... | 16 |
| 3,000 | do ........... | 95 | 150 | Mich. Central R... | 58 |
| 2,000 | Missouri State 6s | 66½ | 50 | M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k | 36¼ |
| 30 | Merchants' Ex. Bk | 83 | 10 | Panama R ........ | 116 |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 85½ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Scp. b10 | 80¾ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R...b10 | 78½ | 50 | do .........b30 | 80¾ |
| 750 | do ........... | 78½ | 200 | do .........s30 | 80½ |
| 50 | Erie Railroad...... | 32⅝ | 150 | Gal. & Chic. R .... | 71 |
| 205 | Hudson River R... | 45 | 10 | Cleve. & Tol. R.... | 34½ |
| 200 | Harlem R.......... | 15¾ | 160 | Chic. & Rock I. R. | 58 |
| 100 | Reading R......... | 44 | 50 | Mil. & Mississippi. | 11¼ |

THURSDAY, March 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active again to-day on State and Federal securities, and prices were maintained, while the Railway Share list, as on Wednesday, was disposed to dullness or irregularity through the early dealings of the day, without much change either way in prices. The turn was in favor of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. advance on yesterday's sales, and in the afternoon this rise was fairly established, and the market left off firm. Most of the speculators on the Street, for a day or two past, are supposed to be interested for lower figures rather than otherwise, in consequence of their heavy realizations early in the week, but as sellers for the decline they move with much caution, leaving the market quite sensitive to orders in the opposite direction. The dealings are also strengthened by a considerable number of investment orders for the New Federal Stock, and for the State Securities, the prices for which hold on steady, and for the Federals are ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher this afternoon, 95⅝ for the registered and 93½@93⅝ for the Coupon Stock. The U. S. Treasury paper is steady at 8@8½ ₱ cent. per annum. The Railway mortgages are higher on Eries and Michigan Southerns, and firm on most other descriptions.

At the close of business, late in the afternoon, the Share list was steady in price, without much activity in speculation. There was an improved demand for Michigan Southern shares, both common and guaranteed. The closing prices were about as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central........... | 78⅜ | Toledo........... | 34¾ |
| Erie.............. | 32⅞ | Reading.......... | 44 |
| Illinois Central... | 80⅞ | Michigan Southern.. | 16 |
| Rock Island........ | 58 | Michigan Guaranteed | 36½ |
| Michigan Central.... | 58 | Galena........... | 71 |

The political advices in the morning papers, and the European news by the *Etna*, were favorably construed in Money circles to-day. The latter is accompanied by $1,265,000 English Gold, with advices that an equal sum will probably be added by the *Arabia* due on Saturday next. The London Stock Market, at the very latest date, was partially depressed by these considerable withdrawals of Gold, but the Bank of England Court of Directors had declined to further advance the rate of interest to check the export of Gold. The London *Times* takes the rational view of the movement, that the Cotton and Grain from this side constitute a fair and valuable exchange for the English Gold now being remitted, and as the condition of Money affairs and the stock of bullion in both Paris and London had been improving, before the receipt of our lowest Exchanges, no further appreciation in the market value of Money seemed immediately probable. In our own market today, the inclination of Money is to increased ease in supply at 6@7 ₱ cent., while Bills on London, in consequence of the Gold arrival, are held with more firmness at 106 ₱ cent. for Bankers. The following are the receivers of Gold by the *Etna*:

| | Sovereigns. | | Sovereigns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Babcock Bros. & Co. | 10,000 | Halstead, Chamberlain & Co | 1,000 |
| H. D. Brockman & Co. | 1,000 | Munzinger & Pitzipio. | 2,000 |
| Brown Bros. & Co. | 63,000 | Nesmith & Sons. | 1,400 |
| B. Behrend & Co. | 51,000 | Schuchardt & Gebhardt | 25,000 |
| A. Belmont & Co., 5 boxes gold bars. | | Thomas Scott | 1,300 |
| Thomas Dunham | 2,600 | Samuel Thompson's Nephew | 4,000 |
| Thomas Dixon | 10,000 | | |
| John R. Griffiths | 2,000 | | |
| L. Von Hoffmann & Co | 25,700 | | |
| Hewitt & Co. | 10,000 | Total, about. | $1,265,000 |

The business over the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of February, settles up larger by $87,821 than the same month last year, and $24,000 ahead of the heaviest February traffic ever before realized. The following are the comparative figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| February, 1853.... | $287,011 | February, 1858.... | $328,048 |
| February, 1854.... | 357,629 | February, 1859.... | 300,999 |
| February, 1855.... | 340,751 | February, 1860.... | 303,279 |
| February, 1856.... | 367,915 | February, 1861.... | 391,100 |
| February, 1857.... | 270,073 | Increase.......... | $87,821 |

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned in

| | |
|---|---|
| February, 1861 | $327,851 |
| February, 1860 | 327,280 |
| Increase | $571 |

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, March 9:

| | Week. Tons. Cwt. | Year. Tons Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 3,628.07 | 31,962 03 |
| Shipped South | 13,269.15 | 116,570.06 |
| Total | 16,895.02 | 148,532.09 |

For corresponding time last year:

| | Week. Tons. Cwt. | Year. Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 2,492 12 | 23,408.04 |
| Shipped South | 14,400.10 | 115,531.08 |
| Total | 16,893.02 | 138,939 12 |

In reference to the pending charter in the New-York Legislature for a Pawners' Bank, on the plan of the Boston institution of the same name, it is proper to say the original incorporators in the bill, Messrs. A. V. Stout, George W. McLean, M. B. Field, A. S. Vosburgh, Luther Redfield and Lorin Ingersoll, are entitled to the credit and a due share in the ultimate advantages, for originating the bill and causing it to be favorably reported, consistent with the views of the State Bank Superintendent.

The following are provisions heretofore alluded to, made by the Missouri Legislature, to make certain the payment of the next July and January interest on the public Debt of the State, without relying upon the Railways to whom the State obligations were advanced:

"The Governor of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to sell three thousand two hundred and forty-three shares of the stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State of Missouri, and deposit the proceeds thereof in the State Treasury to the credit of the Fund Commissioners. The President and Directors of each and every Bank incorporated in this State shall, within three months from the date of the passage of this act, pay into the State Treasury to the credit of the Fund Commissioners, $500,000, to be apportioned according to the capital stock of said Banks paid in. Provided, that for the amount paid by each Bank as aforesaid, the Governor is hereby authorized to issue revenue bonds, payable in three and four years."

The following are the latest quotations by mail for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

| | Premium. |
|---|---|
| March 13. Philadelphia | Par. |
| March 13. Boston | Par. |
| March 7. New-Orleans | Par. |
| March 8. Mobile | Par. |
| March 13. Baltimore | ⅛@ ¼ |
| March 13. Washington | 1 @ 1¼ |
| March 11. Charleston | 3½@ 4½ |
| March 12. Richmond | 5½@ 6 |
| March 12. Petersburgh | 6 @ 6½ |
| March 12. Norfolk | 5½@ 6 |
| March 12. Savannah | 3 @ 4 |
| March 11. Chicago | 7 @ 7½ |
| March 9. Milwaukee | 6 @ 6½ |
| March 11. Augusta | 3½@ 4 |
| March 12. Cleveland | 1 @ 1¼ |
| March 10. St. Louis | 5 @ 5½ |
| March 10. Louisville, Ky. | ⅜@ 1¼ |
| March 11. Detroit | 1 @ 1½ |
| March 11. Cincinnati | ⅛@ 1 |
| March 12. Pittsburgh | 1⅛@ 1¾ |
| March 11. Conneautville | 1 @ 1¼ |
| March 8. Memphis | 2 @ 2½ |
| March 5. Galveston | ¼@ ½ |
| March 9. Bowling Green, Ky. | ½@ 1 |
| March 4. Natchez | ¼@ ½ |
| March 9. Springfield, Ill. | 7½@ 8 |
| March 11. Canada | ½@ ¾ |
| March 11. Dubuque, Iowa | 8 @ 9 |
| March 11. Wilmington, N. C. | 6 @ 7 |
| March 11. Akron | 1 @ 1½ |
| March 9. Atlanta | 5 @ 7 |

We have received from Messrs. NICOLAY & Co a copy of their semi monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds, copies of which can be obtained gratuitously at their office.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week in March were in

| | 1860. | 1861. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freight... | $21,924 50 | $27,178 00 | Inc. | $5,253 50 |
| Passengers. | 10,287 13 | 10,276 92 | Dec. | 10 21 |
| Total.. | $32,211 63 | $37,454 92 | Inc. | $5,243 29 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 14, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 30 bbls. Ashes; 1,441 bbls. Flour; 160 bbls. Corn Meal; 2,834 bush. Wheat; 14,856 bushels Corn; 914 bushels Barley; 5,115 bush. Oats; 1,564 bushels Malt; 1,424 pkgs. Provisions and 786 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, yet steady, at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been inactive, to-day, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales 1,200 bales.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 300 bags Java, on private terms; 50 bags Rio at 12¾c; and 150 bags St. Domingo at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is somewhat firmer, to-day, though prices are not quotably higher. The demand has been good, particularly for common brands, which are wanted by shippers, and which are not now obtainable, in straight lots, at our lowest figures. The reported sales reach 12,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 05; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western at $5@$5 05; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan a $5 20@$6 20; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 00 | @$5 05 |
| Extra State | 5 10 | @ 5 35 |
| Superfine Western | 5 00 | @ 5 05 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.. | 5 12½ | @ 6 10 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 20 | @ 6 20 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 35 | @ 5 40 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bds | 5 40 | @ 5 55 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 60 | @ 7 10 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 40 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60 | @ 7 25 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 60 | @ 7 25 |

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, mainly for export, at firm and buoyant prices. We have heard of sales of 87,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club, at $1 20@$1 21½; white Western, $1 42@$1 52; Red Western, $1 30, in store; amber Wisconsin at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 20@$1 22½, chiefly at $1 22; Northwestern Club, on private terms; Chicago Spring $1 15@$1 17; very choice red Jersey and very choice white Kentucky (a small lot) at $1 67 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and dearer; sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for inferior to prime new mixed Western, from railroad dépôt and delivered; 65½c.@68c., chiefly at 66½c.@68c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered; 62c.@66c. for poor damp to prime dry Yellow Southern, and 68c.@72c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at 65c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is steady; sales 3,500 bushels, including State at 73c.@74c., ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 33c.@33½c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., mainly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 50 bales New, at 20c.@28c. ₱ lb.; and, by auction, 115 bales, at 17c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A limited inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig, at $20 50@$22 50, according to quality, ₱ ton, usual credit.

MOLASSES—Sales 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@34c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms, and 20 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 23c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine is in very moderate demand, chiefly at 35½c.@36½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., at $17 for Mess, $16 50 for Prime Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue quiet, at old rates. Lard is unchanged; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls. in lots at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 125 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c @14c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 140 tierces, mainly at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been less active, but prices have been supported.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to 530 hhds., mainly Cuba at 4½c.@5½c., with 185 boxes Havana at 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at 17½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¾d.@12½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, ⅜d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese Lard and Bacon, 38s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14½d. ₱ bushel. Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Gloucester, Wheat (23,000 bushels) on private terms; and Corn, (18,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 12d. ₱ 60 lbs. For Cork and a market, Corn, (20,000 bushels) in bulk, at 14½d. ₱ bushel. For Newcastle, a bark, with Naval Stores; and for Havre, a schooner, both on terms not ascertained.

### Sales of Real Estate....MARCH 14.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

1 lot north side 52d-st., 412 ft. 2 in., west of 8th-av., 25 by 100..............$1,800

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

| | Leave. | For | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quaker City | New York | Havana | Mch 15 |
| North Briton | Portland | Liverpool | Mch 16 |
| Bremen | New-York | Bremen | Mch 16 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Liverpool | Mch 16 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | Mch 20 |
| Zulu | New-York | Kingston, Ja. | Mch 20 |
| Bohemian | Portland | Liverpool | Mch 23 |
| Etna | New-York | Liverpool | Mch 23 |
| John Bell | New-York | Glasgow | Mch 26 |
| Arabia | New York | New-York | Mch 27 |
| Arago | New-York | Havre | Mch 30 |
| Teutonia | New-York | Hamburg | Apl 1 |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australasian | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 16 |
| Glasgow | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 20 |
| John Bell | Glasgow | Portland | Feb. 23 |
| Bohemian | Liverpool | Portland | Feb 28 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | New-York | Mch 2 |
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | Mch 4 |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | Mch 6 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | Mch 18 |
| United Kingdom | Glasgow | New-York | Mch 18 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | Mch 20 |
| Fulton | Southampton | New-York | Apl 3 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Apl 4 |

### Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Bremen*, will close at the Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

| | |
|---|---|
| North mails close at | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Erie Railroad mails close at | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| South mails close at | 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| East mails *via* Railroad | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| East mails *via* Steamboat | 3 P. M. |
| The through Boston mail closes also at | 6:30 P. M. |

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD like to find a family of the same size, to join them in housekeeping. Most unquestioned references required and given. For further particulars address A. A., Station A. Post-office, or care of Messrs. Mortimers & De Bost, Duane-st.

HENRY.—PRAY RETURN TO YOUR HEART-broken wife, or correspond with me at once. Act like a man, and consult some good friend, as I have told you before. Don't go on in this manner. WILLIAM.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A PAMPHLET, GIVING an account of the discovery of the Makora Arabica, by a missionary, while traveling in Arabia. Published for the benefit of those suffering from consumption, bronchitis, coughs and colds. This pamphlet will be sent free to all who may desire it. Address or apply to LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY OF last week, supposed in Broadway, $140 IN BANK NOTES, consisting of nine 10's on the National Bank of Albany, and a $50 bill on the Bank of the State of New York. The above reward will be paid for the return of the money to C. DRIGGS, No. 681 Broadway.

FOUND—IN A 4TH-AV. CAR, A FUR CAPE; THE owner can obtain the same by applying at the 4th-av. Railroad Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., and pay charges.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"DR. ZELL'S NERVINE POWDERS" TO CURE "LOVE OF STRONG DRINK"

may be given (unknown to the drinker) in coffee, tea, or liquor; never produce nausea. For sale at No. 63 Division-st. and No. 214 8th-av., N. Y.; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Dr. Mercer's, No. 224 Broad-st., Newark; C. V. Freeman's store, Morristown, N. J. Price $1. Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY—MANUFACTURERS of Silver-plated Ware, No. 20 John-st. PLATED GERMAN SILVER AND WHITE METAL TEA SETS, ENTRE DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES, SOUP TUREENS, DISH COVERS, ICE PITCHERS, ICE BOWLS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, FORKS, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, &c. HIRAM YOUNG.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER'S has received her new Spring stock, and is selling beautiful fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases of real Paris patent Werleys, at reduced prices. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Handsome Skirts, $1. Old skirts made over or taken in exchange. N. B.—Ladies waited upon at home. No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

*From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.*
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

*From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.*
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

*From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.*
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

*From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.*
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

*From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.*
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

*From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.*
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

*From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.*
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

*From the St. Louis Democrat.*
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

*From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.*
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

*From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.*
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

*From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.*
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

*From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.*
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

*From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

*As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families*, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Damon and Pythias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Stranger—The Love Chase.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—A Day After the Wedding—Whirligig Hall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate no definite movement in reference to Fort Sumpter, further than the announcement that a special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday morning, which was supposed to relate to the policy to be pursued. Army officers at the Capital, however, expect that the garrison at Sumpter will be in Washington next week. Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the two Southern Commissioners, have communicated with the President, through Secretary Seward, asking an audience. They were informed that the Administration was not prepared to receive them, and that they would be informed when the proper time should arrive. It is understood that the Commissioners express a perfect willingness to wait until the matters now under discussion before the Cabinet shall have been disposed of, before making any formal demand of any kind. They also deny that "President" Davis has any intention of attacking Fort Pickens until they shall have reported the result of their mission to Washington.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday, in open session, were quite interesting. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution of inquiry, directed to the Secretary of War, relative to the Militia of the District of Columbia. It was objected to and laid over. Mr. Douglas made an effort to get before the Senate his resolutions, offered on Wednesday, calling for information relative to the Southern forts and other Federal property, but he did not succeed. In the course of the debate Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, announced that he had prepared a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, but he did not offer it. Mr. Fessenden's resolution, offered on Wednesday, proposing to strike from the roll the names of those Southern Senators who have withdrawn from the Senate, was then considered. Efforts were made, by Messrs. Mason, Hunter, and others, to have the phraseology changed, and, finally, Mr. Fessenden accepted a substitute offered by Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, simply declaring the seats vacant, and directing the omission of the names in calling the roll. This was adopted, 24 to 10. The Senate spent but a brief period in Executive Session.

Two important cases were decided by the United States Supreme Court yesterday, one of which has been pending in the Court for a long series of years, and has been sufficiently well known to the general public as the "Gaines' case." A decision has at last been rendered in favor of Mrs. Gaines, and the Court has given such directions as will place her in possession of all the property of Daniel Clark, in New Orleans and Baltimore. The other case is that of Kentucky against Ohio, which is decided adversely to Kentucky. It was held that while it was the duty of a State to surrender fugitive slaves on proper proof, Congress could not compel State officers to do their duty. The *mandamus* was, therefore, refused. The Albany and New-Jersey Bridge cases were postponed until the next term.

Louisiana may still have an opportunity to show the strength of the Union element among her population, if the proposal to submit the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy to them for ratification should prevail. Such a proposition is now being discussed by the State Convention, and has been urged by the Legislature. It has been asserted, without contradiction, that the State actually cast a majority of votes for the Union at the election for delegates to the Convention. Should a popular vote be allowed now, it may exhibit the fact that Louisiana still prefers to stand by the old Union, by the rejection of the new Constitution. It remains to be seen whether the Convention will venture upon the experiment.

If we are to place reliance upon a telegram from New-Orleans, Capt. Hill has found his position at Fort Brown untenable, and has in consequence been forced to surrender. It is stated that the transfer of this post to the Texan Commissioners had been arranged, and that the U. S. troops, as soon as transportation could be procured, would proceed to the Coast, taking with them two light batteries.

Ex-President Tyler yesterday closed his speech before the Virginia Convention, in answer to Mr. Summers. He takes the position that Virginia should put forth an *ultimatum*, demanding full and ample security for Southern rights as the only condition upon which she can remain in the Union, and he is inclined to the belief that if such security can be guaranteed, the Cotton States will eventually return. The various reports of the Committee on Federal Relations will be taken up by the Convention to-day.

Hon. John A. Dix, yesterday, received his fellow-citizens in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 12 o'clock, and for an hour thereafter. Mayor Wood addressed him there, and Gen. Dix responded felicitously. A number of the leading business men of this City having addressed a letter to Gen. Dix expressing their appreciation of his recent services, and asking him to accept a public dinner, he replied, thanking them for their courtesy, but begging them to excuse him from accepting it, and to allow him to return quietly to his domestic avocations.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Liverpool and New-York screw line, arrived here yesterday, bearing European advices to Feb. 28. They embrace various details of interest. In the House of Commons the subject of the Slave-trade, introduced by a series of senseless resolutions, had provoked an animated discussion, and elicited important explanations and remarks from Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. Both these statesmen denounced the faithless conduct of Spain in encouraging the traffic, but yet more bitterly denounced the Government of the United States for persisting in its refusal to submit to an indiscriminate right of visitation and search. The opinion was expressed in the course of the debate that the Southern Confederacy should never be recognized until it had given satisfactory guarantees of its purpose to abstain from the Slave-trade. The French Senate had availed itself of the new privileges accorded it by the Emperor, to respond to the Imperial Address. Its references to the foreign policy of the Empire were generally laudatory, but in shaping its language in regard to the Roman question, care had been taken to give a decidedly ultramontane character to the sentiments. In the meantime, the violent language of some of the bishops was moving the Government to strong measures of repression; and the Diocesan of Poictiers was to be made an example. From Italy we learn that the Revolutionary leaders were disposed to postpone the intended insurrection in Hungary to another year, on the ground that the people were still unprepared for the movement. The indications are that the French occupation of Syria would be prolonged indefinitely.

The steamship *De Soto*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings our Havana correspondence to the 9th inst. Preparations for the reception of Prince Alfred, of England, were still progressing, and absorbed general attention. The monetary crisis continued, with very little prospect of a better condition of affairs. The Slave-trade, of course, still flourishes. Another cargo of Africans, 600 in number, was landed at Cienfuegos on the 25th of February. There was very little change to note in the sugar market.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital was favorably reported. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. McLeod Murphy, for a railroad in Tenth-avenue, to run through Hudson, Spring, Broome, Bowery, New Bowery and Catharine streets, terminating at Wall-street Ferry; and a bill by Mr. Manierre to establish a nautical school in New-York harbor, with the privilege of participating in the Common School Fund. The bill to incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly debated and reported progress on the bill relative to the Finance Department of this City, transferring the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments to that Department.

There was no quorum in the Board of Aldermen last evening. The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution asking the Mayor to invite John J. Crittenden to visit New-York, as the guest of the City. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the bill pending before the Legislature for the cession of the Post-office site to the General Government, and recommending a removal of the Post-office to some place not lower than the City-Hall Park. The Board refused to concur in the action of the Aldermen overruling the Mayor's veto of the resolution to appoint a Special Committee to investigate the propriety of a change in the present mode of advertising the proceedings of the Common Council. Resolutions protesting against the City railroad grants passed by the last Legislature, and others pending before the present one, were laid on the table, it being the opinion of the Board that all such grants were unconstitutional and void.

At the Board of Charities and Corrections, the Committee of the Whole report that 503 persons, male and female, were transferred to the work-house from the 1st to the 14th inst.; remaining at the Institutions on the 9th, 8,987, being a decrease, since last report, of 124. $645 were realized from Rarey's benefit lecture, which was equally distributed among all the recognized benevolent institutions.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Leonard yesterday opened a default in the Hart-Dillaye assault case, whereby Mr. Dillaye had been turned out of Court by the dismissal of his complaint. The case will be readily remembered. In the Surrogate's Court the will of Elizabeth Van Tuzl was admitted, leaving $100 to the Colored Church, of which Rev. Peter Williams, deceased, was pastor, and $100 to the Institution for the Blind. At Trial Term of tha Superior Court, before Justice Moncrief, Hamilton Nesbitt yesterday obtained a verdict of $25 against Messrs. George Dennett and Thomas Steel, policemen of the Twentieth Ward, for false imprisonment. In the General Sessions there was one conviction, for assault and battery, of a prisoner who pleaded his own cause. There was one acquitted on a charge of larceny, and one trial for felonious assault, in which the jury had not agreed at a late hour. There were several other minor cases, in which pleas were taken, but no other trials.

The Stock Market assumed a steadier tone yesterday, and the turn in prices was slightly upward. The demand continues firm for Federal and State Securities. The new Federal Loan, 93½ for the coupon, and 95⅝ for the registered stock. No change in Money rates. Exchange on London held firmer, at 106 ℔ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were more extensive, and the tendency of prices was decidedly in favor of sellers. The inquiry for Cotton was restricted, but the market was firm. Groceries were less freely purchased. Provisions were somewhat brisker. Hay, Hops, Whisky and Linseed Oil were in moderate request. Engagements of Freight indicated less firmness in rates. Nothing really new occurred in other branches of trade.

### Foreign Apologists of Secession.

While there is no doubt that the French people are sincerely opposed to Slavery, it is natural that their journalists should fail to comprehend the real significance and objects of secession. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, consequently, in commenting upon the views of this paper, doubts whether the policy of the Cotton States is purely slave propagandism, and whether they are bent upon seizing New-Mexico, Central America and Cuba, for the purpose of erecting a grand Slaveholding Empire. All this seems incredible to foreigners, though perfectly palpable to those who come in contact with the leaders of the movement, and with the current literature of the South.

The logical necessities of the South dictate their policy. Their leaders frankly say: "If Slavery be an exceptional institution, resting simply on *force*, because against natural right, then, like all other institutions opposed to the convictions and moral sense of mankind, it must disappear, because public opinion will, in time, enact itself into law." Mr. Calhoun consequently reversed the doctrine of the Fathers, and proclaimed the new one that Slavery was the corner-stone of the Republic; that it was right in itself, and entitled to the protection of the moral sense of mankind. His followers improved rapidly upon his discoveries, and, having the control of the Government, administered it in accordance with his views, so that under the last Administration the American Eagle displayed the insignia of Freedom in one talon and of Slavery in the other. But this apparent success has always been distrusted, from the overwhelming strength of the North, which, it was feared, would one day get the power, and undo all these fine sophistries. The South, consequently, have always had their eyes turned toward the tropics—Mexico and Cuba. Mexico was free, and afforded an asylum to slaves, far more safe than Canada. They could not be kept in Western Texas, which is in a great measure free. Hence, the necessities of seizing and subjecting the contiguous territory. The idea that Slavery in Cuba was to be abolished was not to be tolerated, from the moral effect it would have upon the blacks in the Cotton States. This island is almost in sight of these States, and were it erected into a Black Republic, or were it to constitute a community of blacks, it would fire the whole South into insurrection, as well as afford an easy escape for the slave. Hence the famous Ostend Conference of Messrs. Buchanan, Soule and Mason, who declared to the world that the *fear* that Cuba might become free would justify the forcible wresting of this island from a friendly power. We commend the manifesto of these gentlemen to the *Constitutionnel*, as complete proof of our position. Mr. Buchanan soon after became President of the United States, and remained faithful to his antecedents. Upon this very question he has broken up the Confederacy. His treacherous Secretaries disarmed our forts, scattered our army and fleet so that it could not be collected together for months, rendering the new Administration completely powerless, and gave full opportunity and license to the Cotton States to carry out their nefarious schemes, one of which was to seize the Capital, and which was only defeated by the promptitude and presence of Gen. Scott.

For the South to stand still, was simply to resign themselves to their fate, and to see their institution disappear before the moral sense of mankind. The enlargement of its area they proclaim to be their only means of salvation. In support of this we might quote volumes. But a simple statement of their position, admitted by the Southern people themselves, carries much more convincing force than the arguments and admissions of Southern men, which all run in the same direction.

In the Cotton States, the whole fabric of society rests upon Slave labor. It is natural that the owners of this labor should always be in a very excitable frame of mind, and should regard with excessive apprehension everything that threatened its safety. Hence the eagerness to fortify it on one of its most vulnerable sides, by planting similar institutions there. But another, and more powerful motive, is to provide an outlet for the excessive numbers now accumulating, even in the Cotton States. Already more than one-half of the population there are blacks, which are increasing much more rapidly than the whites; receiving, in addition to their own natural increase, all that of the Border Slave States. Without an outlet to the tropics, every one sees and admits that at no distant day the preponderance of blacks in the Cotton States will become so great as to render them very disagreeable and unsafe residences for the whites. In other words, a great black community must exist bordering the Gulf of Mexico. The apprehension of this, is the coil of the anaconda about the necks of the Southern people. No one can wonder at the struggles made at the South to seize new territories adapted to Slave labor, as a means of temporary escape from the logical sequences of the institution.

Another motive for the extension of Slavery, is the fancied power it would give the South in the commercial circles, which now rule the world. The South have plumed themselves greatly on the production of *cotton*, of which they claim a monopoly. Cuba, they fancy, would give them a similar monopoly in the production of *sugar*. Having these two great staples under their control, they think they can control the moral sense and convictions of mankind through the most powerful of all agencies—the pocket.

Everything was ripening to a favorable issue until the election of Mr. Lincoln became imminent, when the only hope was to seize Washington by a *coup de main*, and install themselves as the Government. Defeated in this, the only thing left was to destroy it. The *Constitutionnel* will bear in mind that there is not a single allegation that the election was not legally and fairly conducted, nor that the South have anything more to fear from Mr. Lincoln, touching their rights as citizens, than from Mr. Buchanan. There is no pretence that he will not as fairly and honestly administer the law. But the South determined to break up a Government if they could not warp it to their own designs. What would the *Constitutionnel* say if a portion of the Empire should claim to set up a new Government because the present one did not meet all their fancies or whims? This would be queer doctrine for the latitude of the Tuilleries. In its course, the *Constitutionnel* is simply advocating impunity to every lawless impulse, and striking at the foundation of social order, which it is the highest function of journalists, the world over, to maintain.

### The Slave-Trade in Parliament.

The British Parliament has again witnessed a debate on the Slave question, which was not merely interesting from the fact that such men as Lords John Russell and Palmerston took earnest part in the proceedings, but because it may be in a great degree regarded as almost exhaustive of representative English opinion on this all-important topic at the present day. Within a few years the English mind has acquired much information and imbibed many new ideas on the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade. The growing importance of labor, on the one hand, and the horrors and difficulties of the Slave-trade on the other, have compelled inventiveness and humanity to become not only more tolerant but more active. By us of the United States the views promulgated in the debate in question should be not less carefully studied than they will be by the Press of all Europe.

In the debate in question, Mr. Cave, in a summary of recent action on the Slave-trade, referred to Lord John Russell's circular on this subject, and the reply to it by the President of the United States, of which latter he remarked that while he agreed in its sentiment, he could not agree with the arrogant tone in which it was couched, and which Lord John Russell's circular did not warrant. Mentioning the extinction of the Slave-trade in Brazil, he dwelt on Cuba as its present centre, attributing its success there in a great measure to the refusal of the United States to coöperate in the scheme of placing steam cruisers off the Cuban coast. The two channels of entrance to Cuba can, as he asserts, be easily watched, and it is on our Government that the guilt rests. Why England has not undertaken this duty single-handed, by transferring to the two channels her African cruisers, was not explained. The Coolie system of Oriental free-labor met with his approval, and he concluded by declaring that the means hitherto adopted to check the African Slave-trade, had failed in consequence of endeavors having been directed to prevent the supply of slaves instead of efforts to check the demand, and that it is not expedient to encourage the influx of labor into countries where Slavery exists, but where it has existed and is now abolished.

Lord John Russell, whose views are of no little importance as extremely representative on this subject, in his comment on Mr. Cave's speech, reviewed "Abolition" in the English Parliament from Canning's efforts down to Lord Derby's bill. The American remonstrances against searching vessels under our flag were greatly blamed by him—and, as we think, with unjust severity. The method in which that search was conducted, is still fresh in mind. More rational is the blame cast on us for unwillingness to coöperate with the Russian proposal, that a fleet of all nations be organized, under a single flag, for the purpose of putting down the Slave-trade. Yet, in these remarks, as well as in all others relative to the course of America, we may reasonably object to that want of courtesy which induced a collective reference to America as approving Slavery, without reference to the great majority who have opposed it, and who are now in the most decided manner indicating that opposition.

In the speeches of Mr. Buxton, Lord Churchill and Messrs. Kinnaird and McMahon, several original propositions were ventilated. The abolition of the Slave-trade along the whole American coast was claimed as a triumph of British energy and philanthropy. Owing to American indifference and Spanish infamy it was now, however, again raising its head. He presumed that the British Government would refuse to recognize the seceding Southern Confederacy unless it should unequivocally consent to oppose the Slave-trade. Hearty coöperation with Portugal, and a smashing of barracoons and Dahomey kings, was also commended. Less apparent is the brilliancy of Mr. McMahon's suggestion, that by cultivating tobacco in England a premium to the Slave-trade would be removed. The gentleman was evidently under the impression that the best Vualta Abajo tobacco could be grown in Kent—by a slight effort!

The abolition of the Slave-trade in Southern Africa by means of Cape Coast Castle, formed, it must be admitted, a strong argument in favor of breaking up the Guinea trade by means of local forts, while the statistics of Mauritius, advanced by Mr. Fortescue, were almost conclusive as regards the expediency and economy of Coolie labor. We regret to observe that the speech of Lord Palmerston on this occasion was little more than an oratorical generality, and Exeter Hall-like lecture on Slavery and British philanthropy. The noble example of England, followed by Russia and France and Holland, and the sluggish action of America, formed the staple of his discourse, which was barely redeemed by the concluding assertion that Africa, at present, only requires peaceful development to become an immensely productive and wealthy country. The strong indorsement given to the Coolie system by all the speakers is a very noticeable feature. It can hardly be doubted that this trade is destined to be encouraged forthwith, and that American secession and the cotton risk have been the great stimulants to its encouragement. John Bull is awake—he is looking in every direction, and intends doing his utmost. Let our seceding friends remember that this debate is virtually the strongest possible assertion that England, far from tacitly aiding them, is going hard at work to oppose them by every means in her power.

### The Victory of Mrs. Gaines.

The annals of litigation furnish no two more interesting or peculiar cases than those of Madame Paterson Bonaparte, and of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, both of which have, for many years, occupied prominent positions before, not only the legal profession, but the eyes of the world. These cases are singularly suggestive, and peculiarly illustrative of certain phases of American society, and as such, possess other interests than those of a merely pecuniary character. Each has reached, after portracted struggles, a decision, the one adverse to and the other in favor of the claimant—the one loses all she deemed worth living for, while the other gains not only a fortune of fabulous amount, but establishes forever the honor of her mother. Had the Imperial Court been more kind, the American claimant of a kingly hand would now be in possession of a vast estate, with her son's legitimacy acknowledged before the world, while, as it is, these are denied her, and perhaps forever.

In view, then, of the interest of the celebrated cause which yesterday was decided in favor of Mrs. Gaines, by a full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, a brief *résumé* of its material facts will be not misplaced.

Daniel Clark, who was one of the early settlers in the colony of Louisiana, was a very remarkable person. His sagacity, prudence and business tact, soon placed him at the head of its monetary world, while his beauty of person, popular character, and agreeable manners afforded him a similar position in the social circle. In 1802 he became acquainted in Philadelphia with a lady of extraordinary personal beauty, named Zulime Carriere. She was born in the old French colony of Biloxi, and her parents were emigrants from the land of poetry and romance—Provence—the favorite home of the Troubadours. When Clark first met her, she had been living in wedlock with a swindler named Jerome De Grange, who, having dazzled her with a glittering coronet, married her, and then disclosed the astounding facts that he was a confectioner and a bigamist. Zulime appealed for protection to Clark, who being warm-hearted and chivalrous, at once espoused her cause, and after becoming convinced that De Grange had another wife living, espoused herself. The marriage was kept secret, and in 1806 Myra, now Mr. Gaines, was born. Being naturally desirous of having her connection with Clark a publicly acknowledged one, Zulime went to New-Orleans to obtain legal proofs of her first husband's rascality. While she was gone, Clark, who had grown into an influential politician, became enamored of Miss Caton, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll, with whom he contracted an engagement, though when reports were brought to Miss Caton alleging her lover's marriage to Zulime, she at once insisted upon a release from the engagement, and she subsequently became the Marchioness of Wellesley.

In the meantime, Zulime had returned to Philadelphia, and sought to obtain proofs of her marriage with Clark, who had, with singular treachery, destroyed all that he could discover. Finding herself helpless, in a strange country, and with a child dependent upon her, she was wholly at a loss what to do, and, in her destitution, driven almost to despair, she accepted the hand of Dr. Gardette, who, with kindness and generosity, united his fortune with hers. Clark, in the meantime, had become penitent, but, on hastening to find his former love, ascertained that she was the wife of another. He took the child Myra, placed her under the care of a friend, and had her most liberally educated. Zulime lived for a long time after that, attained the age of 78 years, and died at New-Orleans but a few years since.

Clark, whose business talent was proverbial, amassed an immense fortune in Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, which he bequeathed by will, in 1813, to his mother, Mary Clark, naming Beverly Chew and Richard Relf, bankers of New-Orleans, as executors. Charges have been preferred against the executors of bad faith and mismanagement, but however that may be, Myra—then Mrs. Whitney—having discovered at maturity that her mother had been the wife of the deceased millionaire, with an impulse of honorable affection for which she cannot be too highly praised, determined to assert her right, as the legitimate child and consequent heiress, to the entire property.

That she met with opposition and with obstacles of all sorts may well be imagined, but she battled for her mother's honor, and evinced the most commendable spirit and perseverance, in spite of most fearful odds. Her husband died, but she remarried, and in so doing enlisted a powerful auxiliary in the person of Gen. Gaines, who believed in her legitimacy, and aided her with all his might. It would be wearisome merely to index the various legal struggles, the attempted social ostracisms, the treacheries, the sorrows, the hopes and fears experienced by Mrs. Gaines in this work of her lifetime. She sued in numerous Courts, and with varied success, until her fortune was gone, her friends convinced of the uselessness of further trial, and all but her own indomitable spirit fled. She still struggled on, and, as a last resort, brought the case in its amplitude and its labyrinths of legal technicalities to the Supreme Court of the land. There, after a long and patient hearing, she has obtained her victory. The Court has unanimously decided that Myra Clark Gaines is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and that, as such, she is entitled to all the property left by him. Nor are the years and energies of the courageous woman too far spent to prevent her enjoyment of her vast wealth. Mrs. Gaines, though now in her fifty-fifth year, is represented as being an agreeable specimen of what old people delight in calling "ladies of the old school." She is in good health, and possesses an abundant flow of animal spirits, which have buoyed her up for over thirty years under circumstances of an unusually trying nature.

Mr. Justice Wayne, in closing the decision of the Court, seems to have placed peculiar and significant emphasis on the words, that the Supreme Court would see that the provisions of the decision were carried into effect—a statement of more than ordinary importance when we reflect that possibly the State of Louisiana may decline to take cognizance of, or be bound by, a decree emanating from no less a tribunal than the Supreme Court of the "late United States of America."

### The Post-office Site.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilmen last evening, calling upon the members of the Assembly from this City to oppose the bill permanently locating the General Post-office on its present site, and recommending a removal of the same to "a location not lower than the south end of City Hall Park," will give satisfaction to five-sevenths of those who are most deeply interested in the question of proper mail facilities for Manhattan Island. Great as may be our wish to benefit private property in the vicinity of the Middle Dutch Church, we cannot consent that it shall be propped up at a sacrifice inflicting such serious injury on the commerce and industry of our City. New-York is constantly stretching northward, business moving up town with sturdy strides, and the mansions of the rich pushing aside the humble tenements in which the laboring classes have heretofore squatted throughout the upper Wards. In a few years more, Broad-street, Pearl-street and Front-street will have submitted to the fate which has already overtaken that portion of Greenwich-street situated in the First Ward. The buildings now occupied as stores and warehouses will be converted into emigrant boarding or tenement houses; and even the stately vista of Wall-street will become a financial desert, all its banks and insurance companies—as they are already rapidly doing—moving into corner buildings on Broadway.

Thus the present site of the General Post-office, now only lagging far in the rear of the City's upward progress, must very shortly be left altogether behind,—no longer on the rear-most verge of business, as it now is, but stationed in melancholy grandeur amidst a wilderness of tenement-houses, emigrant-running establishments, lager-bier saloons, dancing cellars, and junk-stores. This is the inevitable destiny of the extreme southern portion of our island—the northern march of wealth driving the poor, now scattered through the upper Wards, down to the abandoned places of business lately occupied by importers, bankers, and merchants. Let any one compare the rents now being asked for stores below Wall-street, with the rents charged for the same buildings five years ago, and then judge for himself how quickly these depreciated warehouses must fall a natural prey to the fate which has already overtaken their swarming associates on the north side of the Battery.

The business heart of New-York is the triangle surrounded by Broadway, Park-row and Chambers-street; and in the lower angle of the Park, opposite to the Astor House, and accessible on all sides, the permanent Post-office of our City should be erected. The present site, with which it is sought to saddle us, is only approachable through a narrow and over-crowded street; and in addition to all these facts, the site itself is utterly inadequate in size to the requirements of such a Post-office as we need. On this point, it is true, there is a likelihood that we should find no very insuperable obstacles—the same property-holders who openly subscribed $50,000 to impose upon the General Government this "bargain," and who are universally reported to have subscribed a like sum for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to ratify the sale, having purchased the lots immediately adjoining and in the rear of the present Post-office, so as to place themselves in a position to treat with the General Government on their own terms for the additional land required,—there being no doubt that the scheme, if successful, will fully reimburse them for all their trouble and outlay.

**Well-Intentioned but Feeble.**—Our amiable and reassuring cotemporary, the *Herald*, has been weakly of late, discomfited, no doubt, by the Union victories throughout the Border Slave States, and the peaceful inauguration of President Lincoln. It has been tame, in fact, not to say stupid—the returning indications of public prosperity and peace being at war with all its hopes. Having done everything it could to encourage and foment public disturbance, stimulate secession and provoke civil war, it is only another illustration of the ingratitude of republics that the Southern Confederacy has as yet taken no step towards confirming its confident and reiterated predictions of war, pestilence and famine.

But the *Herald* yesterday proved itself equal to even this emergency; and failing any action on the part of Provisional President Davis, our always cheerful and veracious neighbor assumed supreme command in person of the Southern army and navy. Not only did it assume command of the belligerent preparations of the Fire-eaters, but it actually created out of its own resources the preparations themselves! With five strokes of a pen it called into existence a Southern army numbering fifty thousand men, thoroughly equipped and disciplined. With a few scratches more it whitened all the waves of the ocean with the canvas of secession privateers, preying on Northern commerce. Then it rapidly started its force of fifty thousand "men in buckram" in full march through the Border Slave States against the North—its national tableau closing by the exit of Mr. Lincoln through the rear door of the White House as Jeff Davis bounded up the steps of the front portico, and the enthusiastic thronging to the secession standard of all the male inhabitants of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland and Missouri.

We are pleased with this evidence of returning vitality given by the *Herald*—happy to see this proof that its imagination, though sorely out of joint and the worse for wear, can still get up such a very decent attempt at one of its earlier sensations. There is, of course, but little of the former force—the former semi-plausibility in this latest device to attract attention. It is merely a repetition of the malignity of the past, without its power—a snarling and a barking at passing events, after all the teeth, wherewith hold could be taken in former times, have dropped out through age. But as an evidence that the *Herald* means "to die game," and having labored through all its life against the best interests of the country, to close its career while endeavoring to excite another and final panic,—we accord to this last attempt the merit of consistency, and congratulate our poor old neighbor on still having stamina enough for such a feat. It is feeble, to be sure, but in the old vein; perfectly harmless to the public, but not from any want of malice in the source from whence it emanates.

**Stopping a Steamboat.**—The world seldom gives in to any great measure without expressing a grumbling reserved thought or two, and it requires no extra-acute ear-trumpet to hear numerous friends of peace and common sense murmur something to the effect that, while it is all quite correct that Fort Sumpter be given up, and so on, they "don't like the idea" of South Carolinian exultation over what they will call our defeat. It isn't nice to be crowed over—not by any means. And yet there *are* instances when the discredit attaches far more to the crow-er than to the crow-ee—if such a passive be allowable.

Many years ago—about the time when old Arch-Secessionist Hayne was a rising young fire-eater—a Mississippi steamer was plowing her stately and state-room way down the Father of Waters. Suddenly there shot off from shore a very miserable little scow, manned by two impulsive and chivalric sons of repudiators, abundantly clad in rough whisky and no hats. Right toward the bows of the steamer did they row, as if bound for "the death by wood and by water," met by the old Scotch Knight. They were hailed—holloaed to—cursed—but in vain. When, seeing that nothing else would avail, the Captain ordered the man at the helm to back. At once went up from the chivalrous and impulsive sons of repudiation a wild cry of triumph, "Stopped a steamboat, ——!" We omit, by particular request, the hot shot expletives with which the triumphant shout was ornamented.

It cannot be denied that the chivalrous gentlemen in the scow of secession, have succeeded, for a short space, in making the great steamboat United States back water. Rather than run them down into that state of disablement, Americanly known as "everlastingly smashed," Capt. Lincoln has humanely held up his course. Of course there will go up from the chivalric scowards an outcry of tipsy triumph. The have stopped a steamboat for a short time. They have, like the lowest order of knaves, promptly availed themselves of the good nature and magnanimity of their betters, to play upon them to their own advantage. They have "stopped a steamboat"—much good may it do them.

**A Strain from Verdi.**—This illustrious *maestro* struck the key-note of Italian popularity early in the Revolution, and now composes, with Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, the trio of that people's peculiar pride and love. We all remember their "*Viva Verdi*," the cry under which they so happily disguised, while yet disguise was necessary, their devotion and their hope. "*Victor Emanuel, Ré d'Italia*," now finds in Verdi something more than his initials, for the composer has been elected a Deputy by the College of Borgo San Donino. His letter to the President, accepting the honor, shows that no strains are more familiar to him than those of patriotism, and that the music of that harp of a thousand strings is scored upon his heart for the chorus of all Italy. If it is not given him to carry into Parliament the splendor of eloquence, he will carry thither, he declares, independence of character, a scrupulous conscientiousness, and the firm will to coöperate with all his might toward what is best for the honor of his native land.

**The Ohio-Kentucky Quarrel.**—The Supreme Court has made a happy dispatch of the difficulty between the Governors of Kentucky and Ohio, by determining, first, its own competence to entertain the case; secondly, the entire legality of the demand of Kentucky; and, thirdly, that no *mandamus* shall issue to compel Ohio to the fulfillment of its unquestionable duties. It is difficult to see how a desire to make things pleasant to everybody could have been more effectually realized. The jurisdiction of the Court is asserted, and its judgment makes a fair partition of whatever else there was between the litigants. It only now remains to be seen whether or not, of his own mere motion, and simply as an act of comity, Gov. Denniston will surrender the desiderated slave-stealer, or, in a spirit of pluck and defiance, bid Gov. McGoffin come and fetch him. We shall probably know the decision after the successorship to Mr. Chase, as Senator, has been adjusted.

### The Voice of the People—Opinions in Pennsylvania.

Mauch Chung, Wednesday, March, 13, 1861.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Under this heading the *Tribune* has been publishing communications purporting to come from certain people in various localities. Some of the statements I know to be entirely false. One correspondent, writing from Easton, Penn., labors hard to prove that the "Tenth Legion" (as Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe and Wayne Counties are called) is in favor of the line of policy advocated by the *Tribune*. Now, for the last year, my business has thrown me in frequent contact with, men of all classes in the "Tenth Legion." The universal, prevailing sentiment is for the *Union*. The Times expresses the feelings of at least three-fourths of the Republican Party, and at least one-half of the Democracy. In conversation with many leading men, I have found that the "Letters to Yancey" are indorsed as containing the very best arguments against secession and for the Union yet published. Indeed, I know many who have become so disgusted at the course of the *Tribune* on our national affairs that they will not read it any more. H.

### How to Save Fort Sumpter.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

By the Times of the 12th inst., I see that the Administration seem to be in doubt whether Fort Sumpter shall be reinforced or the garrison withdrawn, on account of the danger of reinforcing and sending in provisions.

If the President will issue orders to Major Anderson that in case of his being satisfied that he will be attacked, and cannot repulse any force that the enemy can bring, or that he will get out of provisions before relief can be sent him, to withdraw his garrison and blow up the Fort, the President may depend upon the fact that he will not be attacked, and the Charlestonians will see that he is well supplied with provisions as long as he remains in command of Fort Sumpter, for as hot-headed as they are they will not cause the destruction of a work that has cost a million of dollars, and is the main defence and key of their harbor against a foreign enemy. Yours, &c.,

EX-CAPTAIN U. S. ARMY.

Mortonville, N. Y., March 8, 1861.

—Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, has been elected an honorary member of the Literary Union in Nuremberg, Germany, and his poems have been translated in the *Album des Literarischen Vereins* at that place.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

### Mrs. Gaines' Right to the Clark Estate Confirmed.

### The Case of Kentucky against Ohio—Mandamus Refused.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

In the Supreme Court to-day Associate-Justice WAYNE announced the decision in the case of Mrs. MYRA C. GAINES. He said it was of long standing, and heretofore of doubtful result. The recard covered three thousand pages, and at least eight of the ten points had been ruled by the Court with regard to it. At last it had been brougnt to a conclusion. The decision was, that she was the only legitimate child of DANIEL CLARK, and his universal legatee under his last will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which Mr. CLARK died possessed; and the defendant HENNING, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held, she is entitled to recover immediate possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court said measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree; and Justice WAYNE said, in conclusion, the future writer of the history of jurisprudence would be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable.

The Louisiana Act of Secession does not affect the Gaines case decision, which had been pending for about thirty years, as all pending suits in the United States Courts in which residents of that State were concerned were exempted from interference. The amount involved is variously estimated at from two to fifteen millions dollars. Mrs. GAINES was in Court and received the congratulations of her friends.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered an opinion in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, DENNISTON, deciding it was a case of original jurisdiction, and, in effect, one State against another, and therefore the Court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by *mandamus*, to surrender a fugitive from justice from Kentucky.

The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not in Ohio, provided that it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up, upon the proper proofs that the acts charged is a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of Congress of 1793, determines what evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial merely, like that of a Sheriff or Marshal, and appeals to his good faith in the discharge of a Constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on the officers of a State, and that where such officers are called upon by an act of Congress, to perform such duty it is conceived to be good sense and good faith on their part so to do, and on these grounds the *mandamus* is refused.

The opinion in the Albany and New-Jersey Bridge cases are reserved for the next term, in December, to which time the Court adjourned.

## FROM FRANCE.

### French Sentiment upon Secession—Policy of Napoleon—The Alleged Visit of a Fire-eating Delegation to the Emperor—Errors of the Parisian Press—A New Work on American Democracy—The Great Forgery Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

The defection of Louisiana seems to have produced a change in French sentiment on the disunion question. Old *souvenirs* are revived by the act of separation, and new schemes for the extension of French influence and French commerce conceived. It is boldly announced as the interest of the French that there should be a Southern Republic, because this Republic will be established on the principle of Free Trade, and France will thus find an immense and lucrative outlet for her manufactures. The opposition to the institution of Slavery is deep-rooted and universal in the French heart; the repugnance to an institution which is regarded as a libel on the civilization of the age is on the increase. But we are told that men high in place have been suddenly seized with the idea that France, while enriching herself on the advantages of free trade, has a *beau rôle* to play on this question of Slavery. They have been told so often within the last few months that the Southern leaders are anxious to obtain their protection that they believe their influence is going to rank foremost in the new Republic. France aspires, therefore, to nothing less than the title of Emancipator of Slavery in America. She will sign no treaty of commerce till she has an understanding on this question of emancipation. She believes she can induce the Cotton States to undertake a gradual emancipation of their slaves, and the substitution of the apprenticeship system. She believes that hatred of the North is so firmly planted in the South that she can do what Boston cannot.

The act of Louisiana has revived the regrets of the French that they should ever have renounced the magnificent foothold they once held in America. Subsequent experience has proved, even to themselves, that they are not good colonists, and in the reflections they are now making in regard to Louisiana, and the relation they are to bear to the prospective Republic of the South, it is probable there are no serious calculations of reconquest, or of acquisition of territory. But there are calculations of extending French influence, and of shaping to their own ends the policy and the destinies of the new Republic. "If they esteem so highly our protection, and look to us as their only friend, they must accept our counsels." The great aim of the NAPOLEON of to-day is to extend the diplomatic influence of France. He aims at nothing less than the position of the world's arbiter. Louisiana is still regarded in France as a French colony in feeling, and when the Union is broken up, and Louisiana drags the stars and stripes in the dust, France need no longer respect the national flag, nor will she. Her sympathies will fall in the same channel as those of her ancient colony, and through her she will expect to accomplish her designs with the new Republic. So that, looking beyond the question of what France may or may not think of the failure of the Great Western Republic as a political experiment, and into the more practical and seductive one for her of dollars and cents, and of extended diplomatic influence, we think that France will see the establishment of a Southern Republic with pleasure.

In a late number of the NEW-YORK TIMES, you asserted the belief that the armies now being organized in the seceding States were intended ulteriorly to operate against Mexico and Cuba, with the view to the establishment of an immense Southern Slave Confederacy. This opinion is opposed by the French Press. The *Constitutionnel*, in replying to the TIMES, assumes as a sufficient argument against the hypothesis, the utter insignificance of the attempts heretofore made by the South against Cuba, Central America and Sonora. Reference is here made, of course, to the expeditions of LOPEZ, WALKER, and the Count DE BOULBON. But although those expeditions—at least the two first—had the almost unanimous sympathy of the South, and were undertaken at a time when men and money could best be spared for foreign service, yet the circumstances are far from being the same, and the argument as applied to an organized Southern Republic will not hold good. The French editors, perhaps, mean that beyond the present confines of the United States any attempts at conquest will be met by a European intervention, and in this view of the case the argument may be admitted. It is certain, that in view of the dissolution of the Union, the whole Latin race of Europe and America will be drawn closer together than ever, for then the American races will see a possibility of getting their heads once more above water, and we shall be much mistaken if the Southern Republic ever acquires one foot of territory not now belonging to the United States.

M. GAILLARDET, having made a statement in the *Presse* to the effect that the agents of the Southern States had been received by M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, asked M. GAILLARDET to correct the statement in his paper, which he has done. No agent of the South has been received except Mr. STEVENSON, of Nashville, President of the Pacific Railroad, and his business with the Foreign Minister, so far as he avows it, is exclusively in connection with that road. To this might be added the circumstance that in August and September last there was a gentleman here from Mississippi, Col. JONES, who had a long interview with the Duke of Brabant, at Brussels, on the subject of direct trade between Belgium and the Southern States, but he did not seek an interview with the Government at Paris, since the previous agents who had been sent here for that purpose (Mr. DUDLEY MANN, Mr. BAILEY PEYTON, and Mr. PRESTON) had discussed the whole ground with the French Government and obtained all the assurances of coöperation they desired. M. THOUVENEL assures Mr. FAULKNER that he has seen no such agents. We are induced, therefore, to believe that the reports from Washington published in the TIMES on this subject are based somehow upon the presence here at different epochs of Col. JONES and Mr. STEVENSON, and we may assume as positive that neither of these gentlemen are or were agents of the South in any other sense than that mentioned above.

Since it is M. GAILLARDET who is principally relied on by the Press of Paris for opinions on American affairs, a word in regard to his series of articles may not be out of place here. M. GAILLARDET'S sympathy is with the South in the present difficulties, and he is one of those who believes that France would be largely the gainer by the establishment of a Southern Republic. But until Louisiana had voted herself out of the Union, M. GAILLARDET had confined himself to a relation of facts; he seemed to have adopted the system of expectation; in other words, he was noncommittal. Since the defection of Louisiana, M. GAILLARDET no longer conceals his sympathies, and he now treats the Stars and Stripes with open disdain. For him, Louisiana seems to have dissolved the Union; and the Union dissolved, he goes with Louisiana wherever she may go.

One word more in regard to the articles of M. GAILLARDET. He often speaks of "the great nation *liberated by the sword of France*," and we would like to ask him if it would not be better, in the interest of history, even for French readers, to qualify this expression? We are afraid M. GAILLARDET drinks in lessons of inspiration from that famous picture in the gallery of Versailles, where ROCHAMBEAU is made to stand in front, giving the order of battle at Yorktown, while WASHINGTON shrinks into the background "like a bound boy at a husking."

We are promised a series of articles soon in the monthly publications, on the American question, and we have been given to understand that the doctrine will be advocated that a dissolution of the Union will be favorable to France, since the new Republic is to open its ports to Free Trade. But there will be other articles showing that it is a disgrace for civilized France to even recognize the existence of a Republic based upon Slavery, and showing that France has an interest in maintaining the States united, so as to preserve a powerful rival to England on the sea.

Among the writers in the French Press, M. MALESPINE, in the *Opinion Nationale*, a gentleman who has lived for some time in the United States, has defended the integrity of the Union with the most force and ability. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Editor of the *Pays*, a Creole from Guadaloupe, has taken up with a good deal of energy the cause of the South. He is a believer in the doctrine of the non-unity of the human race, and I believe classes the Ethiopian race so far below the Caucasian that we would have to go to Borneo and other haunts of the long-armed species, to find their compatriots. The ministerial journals are all in favor of the North thus far, but we look for a change the moment the discussion is carried from one of principle to one of commercial interest.

M. XAVIER EYMA, who has lived many years in the United States, and published a good deal on the country, brings out this week a new work, entitled *The American Republic, its Institutions and Men*. The work will, no doubt, command a ready sale at this particular moment, for M. EYMA ranks as one of the most serious writers of France, and his writings thus far on the United States have been marked with an impartiality and a justness of appreciation which augur well for the new work. I will send you a copy of the book for a review in your columns.

The affair of MIRES continues to occupy the town. The public, however, are asked to suspend judgment until M. DE GERMINY, who has been charged with an examination into the condition of M. MIRES' affairs, shall have concluded the investigation. M. DE GERMINY has joined to him a counsel of gentlemen of ability and standing, who are aiding him in the investigation. The journals of London are seeking to aggravate the crimes of M. MIRES, and the losses that are likely to result, while those of Paris, on the contrary, seek to attenuate them. The truth, most probably, lies between the two. It would require columns, however, to recount the rumors that are in circulation about this affair, and it has acquired this exceptional notoriety, not because of the losses that will be sustained, but because MIRES was the medium of Bourse operations for the people so near the throne, that they dare not go there themselves, and thus these people are supposed to be compromised in his frauds.

MALAKOFF.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

### The Broadway Railroad Bill—The Long Island Railroad Bill—Grinding Committees—Exemption of the Clergy from Taxation—The Peace Commissioners—Bribery and Corruption, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

At the evening session, the opportunity was embraced of reporting favorably the Broadway Railroad bill, accompanied by a written report, giving at considerable length the reasons that led the Committee to a favorable conclusion. It takes the ground that such a road is a public necessity, sooner or later, to be built—that the street is wide enough, from actual measurement, for a double track, and at the same time to afford ample room for the other wants of the street—that the rights of the City of New-York, of the property-holders on the street, of the omnibus lines, and all the interests of the public are effectually guarded by the bill as reported. The bill is very materially amended since its first introduction, all the laterals being cut off, and the road confined to the line of Broadway from the Battery to the Central Park. PETER B. SWEENY, through the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, has commenced the public warfare against the bill, by involving some of the corporators in the present bill in the odium of the railroad legislation of last Winter. It is evidently destined to meet, and if successful, must overcome the most strenuous opposition.

The same Committee reported the bill to amend the Long Island Railroad charter, which report was, however, not concurred in by Messrs. DUTCHER and VARIAN. This is a bill to give that Company the exclusive control of all ferries that they now, or may hereafter, occupy. The bill is very generally opposed from New-York, but no minority report is expected.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Select Committee to devise means to expedite legislation, reported a plan, which provides that all bills on the general orders be classified into three divisions; the first, including all bills purely local; the second, all bills local, with general clauses or provisions; third, all bills general in their character; and providing that particular days be set apart for the consideration of each class. The first class will generally be referred by unanimous consent to be reported complete, but as this has been almost the universal practice this session, it does not appear what additional speed is to be obtained in this direction. The plan, as a whole, must be, however, free from many of the objections to which grinding committees are considered liable.

A long and spirited contest occupied a good portion of the morning session, on the consideration of a bill for the amendment of the Revised Statutes relative to taxation, the particular subject being the exemption of clergymen from taxation on personal property to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. Such exemption is, and long has been, the statute law, but the present bill is to prevent parties from unlawfully claiming the "benefit of clergy," by taking out a license to preach occasionally while following secular avocations. As it is a well-known fact in many sections of the State that such pseudo clergymen abound, it is a matter of some surprise that this abuse has not sooner been reformed, and that such strenuous opposition manifested itself to the bill to-day. This was owing chiefly to the fact that a great many are opposed to the whole feature of class-exemption, and opposed this bill because it did not amend the statute by the repeal of the exemption clause altogether. The amendments offered partook largely of a ludicrous character, disarranging the order and upsetting the decorum of the House. From this class I must except that offered by Mr. FULLERTON, to exempt the property of widows to the same amount, which he supported with a force and urgency that led many, including myself, to believe that he was in earnest. The Committee of the Whole struck out the enacting clause, but the House restored it and ordered the bill to a third reading.

The Assembly had another session on the Supply bill, last evening, when it refused to pass the appropriations to the several dispensaries in New-York and Brooklyn; appropriated $500 each, for the expenses of the Commissioners to the Washington Convention from this State; and refused to vote $100 each to the delegates to the recent Albany Democratic Union Convention, which was moved by one of them, on the ground that they had been engaged in the same cause.

Mr. L. C. ANDREWS presented to-day the memorial of 3,000 Germans of Brooklyn against the repeal of the Sunday laws. This is a new feature in the history of that question.

Senator HAMMOND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for the consideration of the Senate Mr. GOSS's bill for the prevention of bribery and corruption, which has been previously noticed, and which will be a great relief to candidates, if passed in a shape that can be enforced. Also, complete, the bill in relation to demand and protest on bills of exchange, checks and prommisory notes failing due on holidays, which was ordered to a third reading. July 4, Feb. 22, Christmas and New-Year's, and such general State election days, and such days as may be appointed by the Governor or President as days of Thanksgiving, or public Fasts, are made public holidays, and all paper maturing on such days are made payable the day after; and in cases where these days come upon Sunday, and the days of grace fall upon that date, the demand and protest is postponed until the second day thereafter, or Tuesday.

The Committee on Railroads reported at length against the bill to regulate the tariff on milk on the Harlem Railroad, but the Senate disagreed with the report and ordered the bill to its third reading.

Senator MCLEOD MURPHY will to-morrow report a bill "To establish a Nautical School in the harbor of the City of New-York," under the control of five Trustees, three of whom are appointed by the Board of Underwriters and two by the Governor, the objects of which school is the education of youth in seamanship and the science of navigation. The Trustees hold their office for five years, and as soon as the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be subscribed shall organize the school, appoint a Treasurer, provide Professors and fix their compensation, procure a ship for the purposes of the school, and do all other acts necessary to the organization of the school for the purposes of its establishment. The school is made one of the Common Schools of the State for the purposes of distribution of the public moneys, and as such shares in the benefits of the Common School Fund.

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

#### SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

The following bills, among others, were reported favorably from the Standing Committees:

The Harlem or Cole's Bridge bill.

The bill to incorporate the Medical College of the Bellevue Hospital in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY—To authorize a railroad on Tenth-avenue, New-York. It is to come from Forty-second-street down the avenue, through Hudson, Spring and Broome streets, the Bowery, Catharine-street, and the New-Bowery to the Wall-street ferry. Some thirty corporators are named in the bill.

Mr. HILLHOUSE introduced a bill to confirm the purchase of the Post-office site in Nassau-street. It is the same as the bill that has been considered and amended in the Assembly.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to enable persons charged with crime in New-York and Kings Counties and committed for trial, to move for a trial, and requiring the Courts to take up such trials in preference to all other causes.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to establish a Nautical School in New-York harbor, with the privilege to participate in the Common School Fund.

Mr. HAMMOND reported, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill to prevent and punish bribery and corruption.

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely to the bill to reduce the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. KETCHUM moved to disagree with the report.

Messrs. ROBERTSON and KETCHUM earnestly advocated the motion, and it was carried, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill relative to the State Arsenal and lands in the City of Brooklyn was considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society was also ordered to a third reading.

#### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. WIARD introduced a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature April 10. Laid over.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School Act was reported favorably, and moved forward to be reported complete.

Mr. FINCH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New-York, for the purpose of a Post-office site.

The bill was amended by giving the consent of the State to purchase any site that may be determined on by the General Government, and not confining it to the Nassau-street site as originally designed.

Under the general orders the House took up in Committee of the Whole the bill amending the Exemption law by limiting exemptions on Clergymen to those in actual charge of a Church or congregation, or who shall have been so in charge for fifteen years.

A long debate was had on the bill, and the Committee of the Whole struck out the enacting clause.

In the House, Mr. MERRITT moved to disagree with the action of the Committee of the Whole, and order the bill to a third reading. Carried, 57 to 35.

The Committee of the Whole also took up the bill relating to the Department of Finance in the City of New-York, and transferring the street bureau to that department. Some debate was had on the bill, when Mr. ARCULARIUS moved to report progress.

The motion was opposed by Mr. BIRDSALL, and other friends of the bill, but it was carried by a vote of 51 to 27.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the militia of the State was taken up, and without taking any action the Committee reported progress.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE the House proceeded to consider the report of the Special Committee on the plan to be adopted to facilitate the business of the House.

Mr. PIERCE moved to amend the report which divides the bills into three clauses and sets days for the consideration of each class by raising a Grinding Committee of seven to grind out bills of local and private character.

Mr. H. SMITH moved a substitute by creating a Grinding Committee of nine, similar to that of the last Session.

After a debate the report and substitute were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Supply bill was then again taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

### New-Jersey Town Election.

NEWARK, Thursday, March 14.

Burlington County, on Tuesday, elected 15 Republican Freeholders and 3 Democrats.

### The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Legislature had an exciting time, to-day. At 2 o'clock both Houses were ready to adjourn *sine die*, when a Message was received from the Governor calling attention to the requirement of the Constitution in regard to apportioning the represention according to the list of the census, and suggesting the experience of serious difficulty at the next election, in case that the District bill was not passed.

Both Houses then rescinded the resolution to adjourn *sine die*, with the view of passing the District bill. They resolved to adjourn to-morrow, but of the probabilities to do so there is much doubt.

The attempts to hold another joint meeting have been defeated.

### Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

The Canal Board met to-day. There was a large attendance of forwarders and commercial men. The Board fixed all tolls the same as last year, except grain, making all grain 2⅜ mills. This raises wheat and corn half a mill, and decreases barley and oats. The action of the Board was earnestly opposed by all commercial men as injurious, especially to the corn trade.

The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

### Fire at Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Thursday, March 14.

A fire broke out here last evening at 7½ o'clock, in the livery stable belonging to H. M. WARREN. The fire soon spread to the Eagle barn, which was entirely consumed. Quite a number of horses were burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

### Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 14.

The planing mill of BRADFORD & HART, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, was burned this morning. Loss, $15,000.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Jas. Adger*, J. D. PHILLIPS, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. Steamship *Marion* left here at 8 o'clock this morning.

### Non-Arrival of the Palestine.

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 14—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Palestine* now due here. Snowing fast.

### The Famine in Kansas.

The following letter, containing a donation of $10, was sent to the office of the Relief Committee at Atchison, Kansas. Owing to the source from which it comes, it will doubtless tend to strengthen the multitudinous testimony already before the public:

Inclosed please find $10, to assist in paying freight on provisions for the suffering in Kansas. I know that your description of the condition of thousands in Kansas is correct. It was my lot to visit the now distressed State three times during last year—in April, July and October. I was as far West as the sixth principal meridian—that is, as far as the census was taken—and can say that, after leaving the river counties, I did not see wheat, corn, rye, oats or potatoes that would make *one bushel to each hundred acres in cultivation*. I was satisfied then, as now, that unless the good people of the sister States lavished of their bounties, hundreds, if not thousands, would starve.

I never before saw such depravity of the Press, in the midst of the most complete failure ever known to any country, that would say "Plenty, plenty,—the funds sent to feed the poor are used for other purposes—for some political end." God pity the heartless editor who will publish such things, when so many are on the point of starvation! Were it not for this, no doubt, you would receive aid from every section of the country; for every State, and almost every county, North and South, have representatives there in distress. Every one should lay aside prejudice and do something at once. Yours, truly, JAMES STREETER.

MOUNT HOPE, Lawrence Co., Ala., Feb. 17, 1861.

MORE RELIEF NEEDED.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, March 13.

The Relief Committee have received to-day 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, half of it being purchased with the New-York appropriation, and the other half from Wisconsin. About an equal amount had been previously received from various sources. Ten thousand bushels were shipped to Leavenworth to-day, for distribution in Leavenworth and Douglas Counties. The demand for potatoes for seed is very large, and there is scarcely any on hand. The supply of provisions on hand is also small; the receipts latterly have been light, although the applications are more numerous and pressing than ever.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Thompsontown under date of March 11, says:

"A horrible murder was perpetrated on last Saturday evening, about seven miles from this place, upon the person of Mr. HENRY AUCKER, an old and highly respectable citizen, and generally supposed to be rich. The murder was committed in his house, in a secluded part of Black Dog Valley, Fayette Township, Juniata County. There was no person in the house but the deceased, his housekeeper, and a little grand daughter, about ten years old. The latter witnessed the shocking affair, and gives the following account of it. About 7 o'clock in the evening two men entered the house and inquired for Mr. AUCKER, (he and the housekeeper having already retired.) She called her grandfather, who got up and came out into the room, and entered into conversation with the men. Finally, one of them demanded the old man's money, and presented a pistol, when the old man told them he had none, and retreated into the back room, and was in the act of taking down his rifle, when the fellows shot at him, the ball taking effect in the left arm. The assassin then rushed on him and dealt a number of heavy blows on the head, from which he expired in about two hours. The little girl commenced screaming, which seemed to frighten the villians, as they left the house immediately without attempting to plunder. The men were strangers, but suspicion rests strongly on two young men of notoriously bad character. An inquest was held by Squire DOBUN, of McAllisterville, and every means will be tried to have the murderers arrested."

**Important to the Fashionable Community.**
PHOTOGRAPHIC "CARTES DE VISITE."

Messrs. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the Photographic Art, has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New York public the "ne plus ultra carte de visite," equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Cartes."

Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Frames, &c., for the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris, expressly for their New-York establishment. Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**Trusses**—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly** natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy**, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines**—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch**
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

**Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slippers and** Ties at 6s., with Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees** are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed** in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers** and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

### MARRIED

PLATT—AITKEN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 14, by Rev. Dr. De Hass, JAMES C. PLATT, of Staten Island, and MARY A. AITKEN, of New-York.

BEATTY—MOORE.—On Thursday, March 14, at Grace Church, by Rev T. Stafford Drowne ROBERT W. BEATTY, Esq., to Miss SARAH M., eldest daughter of John T. Moore, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MARTIN—AYRES.—In Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, by Rev. Mr Hills, THOMAS M. MARTIN to MARY C., youngest daughter of Ezra Ayres, Esq., all of Rahway.

COOLEY—HERBERT.—At Old Bridge, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. H. Rouse, JAMES M COOLEY, son of Judge Cooley, of Point Coupee, La., to Miss MATILDA HERBERT.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

### DIED.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, ELBERT ANDERSON YOUNG, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, Rev. ELI WHEELER, in the 72d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

WILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 14, of scarlet fever GORDON LEWIS, youngest son of George L. and Harriet E. Willard, aged 3 years and 7 months.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, Mr. AVERY C. BABCOCK, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 334 Hicks st., between Degraw and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HAGEMEYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 13, CORNELIA, wife of F. E. Hagemeyer, and daughter of Rev. E. M. Johnson, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—In Jersey City on Tuesday, March 12, after a lingering illness, PHILIP GORDON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Unitarian Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts. on Friday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry until 1 o'clock.

FISHER.—In Fordham, on Wednesday, March 13, SARAH H. B., wife of Thomas Fisher, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

**ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.**
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.**
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 175, March 14, 1861.
9, 69, 17, 18, 20, 70, 11, 41, 12, 51, 68, 16, 1.
Class No. 176, March 14, 1861.
37, 42, 5, 67, 10, 35, 28, 6, 41, 43, 29, 31, 8.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 14, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

**LOTTERIES.**

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery grants do not expire until the following periods: The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1862; the Kentucky State Grant will continue until the year 1877, and the Missouri State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all those grants with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the last 40 years under the management of our predecessors, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury & Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned,
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers.

BUNKER'S
COMBINATION
**FLOOR AND ICE SKATES,**
DEPOT:
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
No. 27 Park-row, New-York.

The frames, consisting of fine steel, are light and strong, and free from all objections which attach to wooden or cast-iron frames. The rollers are covered with leather which prevents all noise or injury to the oil-cloth, carpet or floor where they may be used.

**ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c.**
FOR CASH.

We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods, per ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which had been ordered previous to the Panic, and which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.

Look at the following bona fide list of prices, and compare them with any bills ever purchased.

Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.

FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen, never before offered for less than $1 50,

FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, for 85c. and TEA PLATES, 75c. per dozen.

French China Dining Services, 200@224 pcs., for .. $22 00
French China Tea Services, 44 pieces, for .......... 3 00
French Decorated Tea Services, 44 pieces, for and upwards. 6 25
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Goblets, per doz .... 4 50
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Quart Decanters, per pair .......... 1 30
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Pint Decanters, per pair .......... 1 10
Rich Decorated Porcelain Toilet Sets .......... 6 50

A great variety of other goods, such as PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c., at equally low prices.

The goods will be opened and ready for sale on MONDAY, March 11.

All lots over $5 delivered free of charge in New-York Brooklyn and Jersey City.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

**CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.**

Palatable Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pastry, are produced by the aid of Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston, Mass.) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. It is easily managed, and it is commended by Analytical Chemists of distinction.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE B. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE
**MAKORA ARABICA,**
discovered by a
MISSIONARY,
WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.
It cures Bronchitis.
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
It cures Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood.

This unequaled remedy is now, for the first time, introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us, in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylyppus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use, with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau sts. New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

**GEO. W. CURTIS**
Lectures at Clinton Hall,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.
SUBJECT:
"POLICY OF HONESTY."
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
For sale at the Mercantile Library,
and at the door.

**THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN THE STEREOSCOPE.** Price 25 cents.
A STEREOSCOPE and 12 Views of Different Countries in Europe. Price 25 cents; per mail, 28 cents; or, highly colored, 50 cents; per mail, 53 cents.
These are the best Photo-Lithographic Views yet published.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**BASSFORD'S BILLIARD TABLES**—MORE lively and correct than any, or table forfeited. Commission allowed to purchasers; no drummers employed. Applications to replace dull, hard-faced patent cushions daily received. Playing and salesrooms, No. 149 Fulton-st., and No. 8 Ann-st.

**FIFTY STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS FOR 50 CENTS.** Now Ready.
FIFTY STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, which may be seen in any Stereoscope. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**THE MOTOSCOPE, A STEREOSCOPE,** and 12 Views, representing the figures in the pictures in motion. Price 62 cents.
A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.**

*The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.*

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

**50,000 PEOPLE WITNESSED THE IN**auguration; 10,000 of them are never without a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT at hand. For Chronic Rheumatism Pains in the Limbs, Croup, Quinsey Sore Throat and Colds, it cannot be beat. Once used, you will never be without it; 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

**STODART PIANOS.**
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

**LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**
The regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on
MONDAY, the 18th instant.
BROOKLYN, March 14, 1861.

**MOFFAT'S**
**LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.**

These medicines have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for the extraordinary curative properties which they possess.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the
VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES
Are well known to be infalliable.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Langor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also, WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose of the LIFE PILLS, or by two in the worst cases

PILES—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—The medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines.

MERCURIAL DISEASES—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

**DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?**

Most men do, but unfortunately, upon some they will not grow naturally, and then art becomes omnipotent. Now the only thing in existence that will force the beard and moustache to grow upon the smooth face is my Onguent, (established 1852,) which will produce them in six weeks' time, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage free, anywhere. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**

The third annual meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the house of Prof. Joseph M. Smith, M. D., No. 11 East 17th-st. The annual address will be delivered on THURSDAY, March 14, at 7½ P. M., at Irving Hall, by Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D., of Troy, Class of 1817.
JOSEPH H. VEDDER, M. D., Sec'y.

**ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!**

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

**HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST,**
(including SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, etc.)
THE NERVOUS AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS
IN BOTH SEXES.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the N. Y. Home Journal.*

The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

Published by H. G. LAWRENCE, Bookseller, 1 Vesey-st. Author's address, 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

**DR. POWELL, OCULIST AND AURIST,** and Dr. PHILLIPS, late Staff Surgeon in the Crimea, can be consulted, at all hours, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at their offices, No. 832 Broadway, above 12th-st.

**CAPT. MANSFIELD LOVELL'S LECTURE** on *Heavy Ordnance and Sea-Coast Defences*, THIS EVENING, at Irving Hall, at 8 o'clock.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third-story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 302 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; or to cook in a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at 85 West 45th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business; makes good pastry, and is a good baker; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 6 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 119½ 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Please call at No. 59 West 29th-st., third house from 6th-av., at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook who has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a first-class family. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 203 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 6th av., second floor, back room, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, by a respectable woman; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 245 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 268 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—NURSE.—WANTED, BY TWO COMPETENT girls with excellent City references, situations in the City or country, one as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, game; no objections to a first-class large boarding-house; wages $10 to $12; also, as nurse; takes charge of a baby and sews neatly; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow lady; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's house, or would take charge of an invalid. Apply at No. 190 Rivington-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; would take housekeeper's place; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, wishes a situation; would like to go to Europe, or any part of the Union; never gets sea sick; understands hair-dressing and every other duty connected with the business; has the best of reference. Apply at 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and plain sewing; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 246 West 45th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate laundress, in a private family; can do French fluting; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good testimonials can be had. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., first door off second flight of stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as nurse; can take full charge of a young baby and do sewing or chamberwork. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 88 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take charge of grown-up children, or to wait on a lady and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 229 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or is willing to do chamberwork or waiting; she has the best of City references. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has best City reference. Call at No. 268 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman, with good reference, wishes a situation. Can cut and fit ladies and childrens clothes; is also a good seamstress and can do all kinds of fancy work; is very fond of children, and of a kind disposition. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine wishes to get employment at ladies' houses, by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address at No. 425 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family. Inquire in the shoe-store No. 19 Marion-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman a situation as professed waitress, or would wait upon a lady and do plain sewing; understands fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as waitress in a private family; one that understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 79 6th av., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at 54 West 21st-st.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation to attend store, in which capacity she has had some knowledge and experience; the best City testimonials as to honesty and respectability will be furnished. Apply at No. 2 Garden row, West 11th-st., or address C. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

### MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper, or salesman, by a young man who is competent to perform the duties thereof; the best of City reference given. Address W. H., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR SALESMAN.—Wanted, a situation as book-keeper or salesman by a young man of several years business experience; unexceptionable reference given as to character and capacity. Address P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a Protestant young man, of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of coaches and horses; has lived over two years in his last place, and four in another place; has undeniable City references. Address J. K., No. 215 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 553 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is a single man, sober, honest, and very industrious and obliging, and can be trusted implicitly; he has no objections to go to any part of the country. Apply, or address a note, to No. 9 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man of long experience, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; has both good City and country reference from gentlemen he has lived with. A letter addressed P. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of reference will be given from his present employer. Apply, by note, to F. A. D., No. 118 Clinton place, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can come highly recommended. Can be seen at Mr Wilson's livery stable, No. 89 10th-st., or address W. G.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man 27 years of age, a good and careful driver, well used to city driving, and a good groom; understands vegetables and pleasure grounds, out-door flowers, &c; can take care of a cow if required; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address T. P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man of purely temperate habits; understands the care and management of horses, and plain gardening; very careful driver; best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by an experienced coachman and gardener, a situation in the country, where he can make himself useful. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st. Inquire of A. M. Lee.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing and obliging; any gentleman in want of the same will find him satisfactory; good reference. Address WEBSTER, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a steady single young man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give several years' City references from families of the highest standing in society. Address M. P. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman or groom; is accustomed to the care of horses, and is a good and careful driver; no obection to assist in a garden; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—A FRENCH MECHANIC AND Engineer desires to find employment. He is a good adjuster and can take the entire charge of a steam engine; would make his services useful in any line required. Address, for one week, L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as farmer; understands green-house vegetables, cultivation of all kinds of flowers, and everything connected with the care and management of a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last place. Call on or address ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, seedsman, No. 876 Broadway, for J. H. B.

AS FARMER AND DAIRY MAID.—WANTED—A situation by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business. His wife will take charge of the dairy, poultry, &c. They come well recommended. Address J. G., at R. L. Allen's, No. 191 Water-st., or at Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A German gardener, several years in this country; understands gardening, graperies and vegetables also the care of stock; a sober, industrious man, well recommended, having a wife and child, wishes a place with a gardener's house. Inquire of his present employer, Mr RODEWALD, No. 38 Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man, 30 years old; understands the management of greenhouse, grapery, &c. Can come well recommended by his last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at the Office of the *Times*, by inquiring for J. D. M., or addressing C. L. V., No. 75 Murray-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young man as gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, flowers, grafting, and pruning; would take care of one horse; is a good milker of cows; has the best of reference as to character; would go for $12 per month and found. Address J. G., No. 18 Morris-st., in the store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED Englishman, a situation as gardener, or gardener and coachman; has a thorough knowledge of both branches, and is not afraid of work; good reference from last place. A note addressed to C. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Gardener and Farmer by a Scotchman, a married man; has had long experience in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Address P. R., or apply at Smith's Seed Store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MAN, A situation as gardener, to take care of horses, and to make himself generally useful about the house; the best references as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Address B. C. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with one child; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 197, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener and farmer, by a married man; has long experience in the above capacity; reference as to character and ability. A line sent to A. REEDS, No. 867 Broadway, store of P. A. Kenney, will be attended to until engaged.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation, by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; one who understands plain gardening thoroughly, and also understands the care and management of horses thoroughly and is a very careful driver. Best of references can be given. Call, or address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE young man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; has good City reference from his last employer. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 95 East 23d-st.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as porter, or at any business he can make himself useful; no objections to driving a horse and wagon; he has had experience in driving in the City; can furnish the best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a single man in a private family; has good City reference; can be well recommended; understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days in the drug-store No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.—A situation wanted by a man of large practical experience and first-rate ability, to take the entire charge as manager and superintendent of a large farm of from three to five hundred acres; has a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its branches, and of raising cattle and horses; can fill a responsible station, and give entire satisfaction to his employer; is of industrious habits, and accustomed to hard work, and will expect a remunerating compensation for his skill and industry. Address N. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for one week, stating location, and where an interview may be had.

A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, neat and careful, with the best of City references, will accept the care of a furnished house for the Summer, without charge. Address Box No. 268 Brooklyn Post-office.

## HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged man as book-keeper in a wholesale liquor-store; must be a person that has had experience in the business in this City; also competent to keep books by double entry. Address, with reference, B. V., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY TO DRIVE and take care of a horse and carriage and work on a small farm. None need apply unless industrious and accustomed to farm work. Address FARMER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, in a private stable. Address, with references, Box No. 271 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO general housework; must be strong and willing to make herself generally useful. Good recommendations required. Wages $6 per month. Apply, between 7½ and 9 A. M., at No. 245 West 21st-st., near 9th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must be a Protestant and have the best City references. Wages not over $8. Apply at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers' and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE AGENTS TO SELL Porter's patent Shoe Plates. Everybody wants them and good agents can make from $3 to $5 a day. Apply at CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway, Agents for the Patentee.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMAN WANTED—A first-class job printer, to take charge of job department. None but an experienced hand need apply
ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to hire a small house in the upper part of the City, (west of 4th-av. preferred,) situated in a good neighborhood, and having the modern improvements. Parties having such a one at a rent of about $500, but certainly not above $600, will please address Box No. 519 Post-office.

WANTED—FROM THREE TO FOUR YEARS, A house suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 9th and 30th sts. (No answer unless premises are in good order and respectable neighborhood.) Respondents will please inclose permit. Address Lower Post-office, U. T., Box No. 1,561. Rent not to exceed $1,500.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, for four or six months from June 1. Rent must be moderate. A place within 15 miles of the City preferred. Must be convenient to the cars or steamboat landing. Address, with particulars, W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT THREE acres of good land, with small house and barn, about twenty miles from the City, and within 1½ miles from a railroad station. Price not to exceed $1,000. Address stating particulars, B. D., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children the lower half of a modern house, west of Broadway, between Bleecker and 17th sts., house with three rooms on first floor preferred. Address Box No. 3,469 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A THREE OR FOUR-story house, with all the modern improvements, between 6th and 30th sts and 4th and 5th avs. A lease for three or five years required. Address C. D., *Leader* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSE.—WANTED TO purchase, for cash, a good brick or frame house, in a good neighborhood, with water, gas, &c., and convenient to the ferry. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or No. 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE—OR BOARD where there are no other boarders, at Orange, N. J., or vicinity, wanted, for four months from June 1, by a small family. Address W. N. M., Box No. 3,327, Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Houston st., and near Broadway. Address, with location and rent, M. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

PLANTS FOR SALE.—SYRINGO, CALYCUNthas, Wistaria, Snowballs, Bignonias, Pyrus, Japonica, Corcorus, Spireas, Magnolias, Lilacs. Herbaceous Plants, and a good variety of Roses, &c. Call at the corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, or 79th-st. and Broadway.
DAVID CLARK.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 32x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st, 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., four story, brown-stone, each | $1,160 |
| No. 21 Stuyvesant-st | $1,000 |
| No. 82 East 15th-st., four story, English basement | $1,000 |
| No. 137 East 19th st., three-story high stoop, good location | $800 |
| No. 192 East 15th-st., three-story high-stoop; will be put in good order | $700 |
| Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basements | $600 |
| Nos. 289 and 295 2d-av., each four story, each | $900 |

Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, dwelling adjoining, and two-story bar, near the landing near High Bridge.

A 3-story dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., rent $400.

A cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A large house in Henry-st., rent nearly all taken out in board.

For sale, a frame dwelling on 120th-st., price $3,800.

Wanted, $5,000 on City property.

Also, one-half of a modern house, between 5th and 23d sts., 3d and 6th avs., rent not to exceed $350. Apply to
J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers st.

PART OF A FRAME COTTAGE TO LET, consisting of back basement, two rooms on second floor, and one room on third floor; gas, water range—No. 221 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; ten minutes' walk from ferries. A first rate chance for a young married couple—the family occupying the rest of the house consists of three adults. Rent $150. Address J. A. DELANCY, Bowery Insurance Company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 192 10th-st | $800 |
| No. 167 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant square | $1,100 |
| No. 64 Catharine-st., suitable for business purposes | $1,200 |
| No. 161 East 14th st., 4-story brown-stone | $1,100 |

Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st.; the best lighted, and most superior rooms in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance is 1 per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements, hot and cold water to fourth stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c., will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, to Messrs. ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

$500—TO LET—NO 96 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 pantries, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to
KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW AND LARGE 4 story store, now being completed, with all the modern improvements, No. 97 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Also, the upper floors of the similar and adjoining store, No. 99 6th av. Also, the 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 93 and 95—each 45 by 90 feet. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand st.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st, rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau st.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would like to rent a parlor and bedroom to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Rooms contain hot and cold water; house delightfully located for the Summer, near Broadway. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the 4-story store No. 71 Maiden-lane, near William-st. The premises have just been painted inside and outside, and put in complete order. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 11 Laight-st., directly fronting Canal-st., suitable for millinery or other light business purposes—rent $750. Also, the 3-story house No. 148 Waverly-place, near 6th-av—rent $1,000. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—DODWORTH'S HALL, WITH DRESSing rooms, eleven apartments for family, and 12 studios, for one or three years; rent $4,000 per year. Apply to A. DODWORTH, on the premises, No. 806 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 137 WEST 49TH-ST., ENGLISH basement house, four-stories and about 15 feet wide; situated close to Broadway; in excellent order and desirable in all respects; rent, $550 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st, one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 217 Greenwich-st., now occupied as a large clothing establishment, and has been for the last ten or twelve years. Apply to WM. SMITH, JR., No. 276 West 19th-st., at 1 P. M., or 6½ P. M., for one week.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE STORE, NO. 15 NORTH William-st., 156 feet through to Chatham st.; also the front store No. 19 Chatham-st., 40 feet deep, with plate glass front. Inquire on the premises. Steam power, if required.

TO LET—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; eight rooms and fine yard each. Facilities good for getting down town. Rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JACQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN ST., STORE, BASEment, under-cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 71 East 31st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, to S. LEWIS HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John-st. Rent $1,100.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

OFFICES AND ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANufactories to let, at Nos. 64 and 66 Cortlandt-st. Rents to suit the times. Inquire of BOGARDUS & BROWN, No. 195 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STORE ON BROADWAY—ONE DOOR NORTH of 42d-st., including cellar, to let or lease for a term of years. Dimensions, 22 feet in width by about 60 feet in depth. Inquire of WILLIAM LALOR, No. 112 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PLEASANT APARTMENTS (3 ROOMS) for two or three persons, in a good house, No. 107 East 29th st. Rent, $180. N. B.—Not a tenement-house.

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS No. 25 Cortlandt-st., separately or together. Immediate possession. J. LLOYD & SONS, 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 151 SPRING-ST., SECOND AND attic floors—Croton and gas. Rent $325 to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach entrance and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three story brick houses on 31st st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,060. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—OFFICES ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF the southwest corner of John and William sts.; also, corner basement. Immediate possession.
J. BEEHER, No. 64 John-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 41 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From 1st of May or June until 1st of October or November. It is convenient to any of the Ferries, and containing 13 rooms, besides dining-room and kitchen in the basement; has also range, furnace, water and gas. Address J. D., Box No. 467 Lower Post-office, which will be attended to in person.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depot, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J. —Completely furnished, with garden and stables, convenient to the steamboat landing. Will be let on reasonable terms from 1st of May (earlier if desired) until October or November. Inquire at No. 77 Cedar-st., third floor, Room No. 16.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WELL-furnished three-story high stoop house, No. 22 West 15th-st. It will be put in perfect order inside and out, and can be had for one, two or three years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Rent, $1,800. Seen from 11 to 1. Address S. B., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE MANSION-house, furnished, beautifully located, with two acres of land, fruit and good water, 20 miles from New-York; well adapted for a Summer boarding-house; in complete order. Apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife having a handsome three-story house elegantly furnished, would let the same to some responsible party, without children, and board with the family. Address Box No. 2,390 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 136 WEST 49th-st., just east of Broadway. English basement and four stories high; well built, in good order and handsomely furnished; rent $850 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE in 23d-st., containing parlors, dining room and seven sleeping rooms. Rent, $1,600—or would exchange for a house on Murray Hill, or near the City. Possession immediately. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN ST. Mark's-place, fully or partially furnished, and well adapted to a boarding house. Family wish to retain rooms. For tenant, a single (New-England) lady preferred. Address Box No. 4,691 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 2-STORY AND basement house No 7 Schermerhorn st. Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. PRINDLE, at American Exchange Bank, corner Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE in West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 853 Post-office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OCCUpying a first-class house, very eligibly located, and recently newly furnished, seeks a genteel party to engage two large rooms, communicating, on the second floor. Would prefer a party wishing to retain the rooms through the Summer. Apply at No. 25 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, will let rooms or suites of rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with board; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No moving at at May. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address, Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, in one of the pleasantest localities in Brooklyn. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of rooms, with full or partial board, at No 71 West 14th st., first brown stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, without children, may be obtained at No 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS en suite on the second floor, may obtain them, with good board, at No. 125 West 21st-st., New-York. House first-class.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained at moderate prices, with or without partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant front room "alcove" on second story, in a private family; house only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton-av. ferries very pleasant situation; has every convenience; table good; terms moderate; by calling at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No. 205 Duffield-st., near the City Hall. Privilege of bath. Terms moderate.

A WELL-FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room, for two single gentlemen, without board; also single bedroom, in a clean private house where there are no children, within two minutes' walk of the City Hall. Inquire at No. 6 Rose st., three doors from Frankfort. None but respectable parties need apply.

35 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av. Two or three select families and three or four gentlemen, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms, furnished in the best style, and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—BY A GENTLEMAN, a good-sized room, with full or partial board, in a private family, living in the vicinity of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address stating terms and particulars, F. A. M., Box No. 1,593, New-York Post-office.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARK.—Most desirable rooms on the first, third and fourth stories to rent, with full board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, who wish a pleasant location for Summer.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board. To let, also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6.

A COUPLE OR THREE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages, and near Broadway. No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family where instruction in music will be considered an equivalent for her board. Address J. L. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—AT BROOKLYN, BEDford, or Ravenswood, by two gentlemen, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, for two days, DELTA, Box No 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF ST. John's Park, for a gentleman, wife and child and nurse. Address Box No. 354 Post-office, stating terms, accommodations, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 263 4th av., on second and third floors, gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock, and no moving in May. Cars and stages pass the door.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED for one large or two small families in a high and healthy situation at Chappaqua, thirty-four miles from New York, and one mile from the Dépôt on Harlem Railroad. Also, in same neighborhood a very convenient house to let either furnished or not. The advertiser may be consulted every day this week after 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in the country (or a country town) for several months, within one hour's ride of the City, and accessible by boat or railroad. Address H. P., Box No. 1,448 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS may be obtained in a private family, at Orange, where few persons are received; location about three-fourths of a mile from dépôt. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing ORANGE, Box No. 93 New-York Post-office.

## HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS.

HOTEL AND DINING HOUSE FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and furniture, with the lease of premises having five years to run, at a low rent, situated on a corner in 4th-av., close by the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. Ill health the only reason for selling. For particulars, apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE leasehold premises at the southeast corner of Broome and Willett sts, in the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front on Broome-st 25 feet, and in depth on Willett-st., 75 feet. Lease runs until May 1, 1868, at annual ground rent of $200, with covenant for renewal for further term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $250 or payment for improvements. Premises now rent for $907. Also, the house and lot of ground known as No. 11 King-st., in the City of New-York, in fee simple, said lot being in width in front and rear 21 feet, and in depth on each side 75 feet. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the office of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway.
SMITH BARKER,
HENRY G. STORM,
Executors of Samuel Storm, deceased.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A HANDsome residence in Brooklyn, with garden, orchard, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, having a front of 137½ feet on Union-st., between Henry and Clinton sts, will be exchanged (with or without the furniture) for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York, or for unimproved lots in New-York or Brooklyn, or vicinity. Inquire of the proprietor, R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x65; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.

This house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 383 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use, (within the last four years,) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 25x132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to CUDLIPP & GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, complete, with all the improvements. Also to rent the three-story brick house No. 103 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $650. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$5,800—VERY CHEAP—ONLY $1,800 CASH required, for the genteel 3-story, high-basement house, situated in a handsome block, with gas-fixtures, bath, &c., No. 130 53d-st., near 3d-av. If not sold by April 1, will be leased to a small family for $500, water rent and repairs. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 11th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD MERCHANDISE—The high-stoop dwelling-house No. 75 Hudson-st., Jersey City; near the Ferry and in view of the Bay; convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Inquire at 376 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 45TH-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop; will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs, one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 45th-st, between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 79 West 26th-st., for sale. House 22x54 feet, handsomely finished, and replete with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—ON 124th-st., 6th and 7th avs., a new 2-story brick house; gas and water; good location, and immediate possession. Price, $3,500, and $1,200 can remain on Mortgage. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—PARTIES WISHING to retire from business, and sell their stock on hand for good farming land and bond and mortgage, can find a purchaser by calling upon JOHN H. UHL, No 5 College-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story English basement houses Nos. 135 and 137 East 13th-st., brown-stone fronts, and finished with all the modern improvements. Houses 20 by 65. Apply to
E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house No. 391 5th-av., corner of 39th st. Rent $3,000. For terms apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st., or No. 113 West 42d-st., after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 113 West 42d-st. House 25 by 60. Price $22,000. Rent $1,800, with gas fixtures. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE FIVE very desirable new first-class four-story brown-stone houses on the north side of 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Terms reasonable. Inquire opposite at No. 62.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—SEVeral first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quit rent roll, situate near the junction of William and Chambers-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE NO. 8 EAST 11TH-st., together with the unexpired term of lease of the lot. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot No. 212 Clinton st., Brooklyn.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE 5-STORY marble front store No. 143 Reade-st. Apply to
KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers st.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 108 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

VALUABLE FARM IN VIRGINIA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—This farm is 9 miles from Washington City, and the same distance from Alexandria and is one mile from the dépôt, on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Churches, stores, schools, &c. It contains about 250 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation and are in excellent condition; most of the balance is in heavy timber. There are good farm buildings, spring-house, root-cellars, and fine orchards. The health of the place is unsurpassed. For further description, &c, apply at No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 10, up stairs.
CHAS. HASKINS.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie Green County; has an extensive river front, and is every way desirable; will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALES-room are removed to No. 190 William st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size, for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. —One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat at West Morrisania, 45 minutes from the station of the Harlem Railroad, at the corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, about ⅓ of a mile from the station at Morrisania Village, and ⅓ a mile from McComb's Dam—free bridge now erecting. The place comprises a little over nine acres, in the form of a parallelogram; bounded in front by Girard av., and on the south by a public road. Walton-av. runs directly from the south gate of the place to the station of the Harlem Railroad at Mott Haven. The place is inclosed in stone wall and picket fence. About $5,000 worth of improvements on the place independent of the buildings. There is enough granite on the premises to cover them with houses. House, barn and ice-house House 52 by 60 feet, two stories; first story in granite, second frame filled in with brick; furnace; four stacks of chimneys. All in order for a genteel family. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, and possession given immediately. Five beautiful country seats for sale in and near Madison, containing from one to eight acres. These places are worthy of immediate attention from any one who desires beautiful places; houses large, and after the modern style, surrounded by large lawns of evergreens, shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds and very choice; fine gardens, out-buildings, stabling, &c. Four of them are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. All will be sold at fair prices if applied for immediately. Payments made easy. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Madison, N. J.
S. D. HUNTING.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE AND FOUR acres of ground, well stocked with fruit, located one mile from dépôt on Harlem Railroad, 61 miles from New-York, in a healthy and desirable location, near a church and school, well situated for a small family that wishes a situation in a pleasant neighborhood in the country, either permanently or for the Summer; or would be desirable for a select school for a family that could accommodate a few pupils with board, for which purpose a suitable school-room would be provided. Address Post-Master, Towners, Putnam Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK—IN NEW North Broad-st., No. 63, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two story extension, handsomely finished containing 15 rooms, (four small,) good cellar and cellar-kitchen; parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 50x100 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from M. & E. R. R. dépôt. Possession immediately. Rent $350. JOHN PROVOST, No. 192 Broad-st., Newark.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a first-class brick dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, Yonkers, within one minute's walk of the dépôt. The grounds are laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove, with fruit trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. A rare opportunity to obtain a desirable residence within one hour's ride of the City. Apply to
J. T. WALSH, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Yonkers, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house is large, 41x40, with extension, built in the most elegant manner, with all the conveniences of a city home; gas, hot and cold water, baths, range, furnaces, &c; ice-house, carriage-house, with about three acres of land; with a fine river view. For particulars apply to COE & WALLIS, Esqs., No. 42 John-st. or to DAVID H. FOWLER, Esq., No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in Brooklyn, a country residence in Orange, N. J., consisting of a well built double frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes walk from the dépôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square with an extension; also necessary out buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 192 Wall-st.

COTTAGES AT ROCKAWAY TO LET.—Three cottages, near the sea shore, in full view of the ocean; one with 14 rooms, fully furnished; the others, 10 rooms, partially furnished; stable and ice-house (filled) to each. Terms moderate. Apply, personally or by letter, to
W. H. BOLTON,
Far Rockaway, L. I.

COUNTRY PLACE AMONG THE HILLS FOR SALE—Twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from depot; land from one to fifteen acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view, pure water, and fine mountain scenery. Also, a cheap place of twenty acres, for $3,500. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

PROPERTY IN STAMFORD FOR SALE. —A first-class two-story house, nearly new, substantially built and conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, marble mantels, filled in with hard brick; situated in a most desirable part of Stamford village. For particulars inquire of SHADRACH SMITH, No. 492 Grand-st., or of ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, a new cottage, two-story and attic; a good location for a store; in a good neighborhood, near the Harlem Railroad Dépôt; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York; or JOHN POWERS, Pleasantville.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition if required. The house is roomy, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing; immediate possession given; rent $600. Apply at No. 196 Water-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, AN ELEGANT country seat, with about 10 acres of ground, barn, stable, carriage-house, &c.; 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing; a fine healthy location, on high ground. For particulars, apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE at Orange, 5 minutes from dépôt, easy of access; good stables, wells, ice-house, hennery, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide piazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST MORRISANIA, OPPOSITE Melrose station, a large and convenient house with twelve lots of ground attached. The grounds are well stocked with a variety of choice fruit, shade trees, shrubbery, &c., in excellent order. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN FAIRMOUNT VILlage, near West Farms, in Westchester County, a plot of ground, 358 feet front on Woodruff-av.; a gothic house and carriage house and abundance of fruit trees. To be appreciated it must be seen. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 195 10th-av.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles distant from Mount Vernon Station of the New-Haven Railroad, 16 miles from New-York City. Inquire of Mr. E. MARTIN, No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Mamaroneck. Price $4,000. Terms easy. If not sold by the 19th of March will be sold at auction on the premises. For particulars apply to E. RANDAL, No. 146 Clinton-st., or W. A. WHITE, Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE TO LET—NEAR PORT MORRIS, Westchester County, N. Y., a short distance from the dépôt of the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. railroad; one acre of ground, new stable, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 59 East 13th-st., 2d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SING SING—A neat cottage-house with 8 or 10 rooms; 4 acres of land, well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, wash-house, henery, &c.; 1½ miles from the dépôt. Terms easy, if sold; rent $300. Apply at No. 376 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FINE COUNTRY RESIdences overlooking the Hudson, on the west side of the river, with from one to ten acres improved land. Price from $5,000 to $15,000. Terms easy.
S SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO STORY HOUSE, CONtaining twelve rooms, in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, within about eight minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of J. CRANE & CO., No. 50 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Yonkers, a first-class house, with 14 acres of land. For full particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

## ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction? She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

## AUCTION SALES.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

| County of | Description. | Section. | T'wnship. | R'nge | No. o Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wappello.. | Southeast, Northeast. | 3 | 72 | 15 | 40 |
| Wappello.. | South half, Northwest | 5 | 72 | 15 | 80 |
| Wappello.. | Northeast, Northeast. | 23 | 72 | 15 | 40 |
| Wappello.. | Northeast, Southeast. | 25 | 72 | 15 | 40 |
| Van Buren | Southeast, Northwest | 9 | 64 | 11 | 40 |
| Van Buren | Northeast, Southwest | 27 | 70 | 11 | 40 |
| Van Buren | Southeast, Northwest | 27 | 70 | 11 | 40 |
| Van Buren | North half........... | 31 | 70 | 11 | 322.11 |
| Davis...... | North half, Southeast | 5 | 70 | 12 | 80 |
| Davis...... | Southwest, Southwest | 9 | 70 | 12 | 40 |
| Davis...... | Southeast, Southeast. | 13 | 70 | 12 | 40 |
| Davis...... | Northwest, Southeast | 9 | 70 | 12 | 40 |
| Mahaska.. | Southeast, Northwest | 7 | 74 | 17 | 40 |
| Mahaska.. | Northwest, Northeast. | 25 | 75 | 17 | 40 |
| Mahaska.. | Southeast, Southeast. | 31 | 74 | 18 | 40 |
| Mahaska.. | Northwest, Northwest | 29 | 74 | 17 | 40 |

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

---

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

### ASSIGNEE'S SECOND SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-a glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension-tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

---

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

### BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,

Offices Nos. 8 Pine st. and 1,244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28.
At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. A fine gothic house, has furnace, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, and all modern improvements; a stable, coach-house and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated ¾ of a mile from the dépôt; 8 acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks. The rarest flowers, vegetable garden and the choicest fruit. Sale positive, and without reserve.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers.

---

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LINEN, PLATED WARE, WINES AND LIQUORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 97 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., where the same has been removed for convenience of sale, an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top centre tables and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, beds, bedding, carpets, &c.; also, a rosewood billiard-table, (Moore's make;) also, a quantity of Rhine, claret, sherry and port wines; Bourbon whisky and Jamaica rum in demijohns.

---

J. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—LARGE HOUSE SALE OF OVER $16 000 WORTH OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY J. W. PORTER & CO.—On FRIDAY (this day,) March 15, commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, at the large residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-fortes, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, large and costly mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; tables, chairs, clocks, rich lace and brocatel curtains, oak extension table, tea tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa-bed, bedsteads, bureaus, beds and bedding, hair mattresses; also, a large lot of every description of crockery, chinaware, cut glassware, table cutlery, silverware, kitchen utensils, stoves, &c., &c. Sale positive.

---

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction on FRIDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by artists of the French and Flemish School. In this collection, with the names of other artists we would enumerate the works of Diebolt, H. Duvien, F. Richardt, N. Senoir, Winckler, Van Schelter, H. Dusien, Chambeau, O'Connor, Rimack, Marny, Hansman, H. Durand, Lagrange, Gillieminet, T. A. Richards, Michaud. Also, in this collection will be found several very fine oil paintings, in rich, carved Florentine frames. The entire collection will be sold, without any reserve, to close invoices.

---

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

**MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION** on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, silver plated ware, Bohemian glassware, &c. At 12 o'clock rich carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by a City maker, together with stool, cover, &c., &c.; also, the balance of cigars, liquors, &c., remaining on hand from sale of 12th inst.

---

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st.,
Opposite the Post-office.

**MINOR & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION**, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., jewelry, watches, chains, bracelets, &c., consisting of ladies' and gents' 18-karat gold Huntington cases and open-face watches, guard, vest and fob chains; ladies' sets of broaches and ear-rings, set in cameo, Mosaic, coral, tourquoise, ruby, &c.; box and class pins, plain and stone set, bracelets, &c. Also, silver-plated cake-baskets, casters, goblets, urns, table, dessert and tea spoons forks, &c.

---

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.**—WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Executor's sale—Household furniture, china and glassware, books, solid silver ware, lady's gold watch, silver do., gold hunting do., chairs, &c., wardrobes, bedsteads, chairs, napkins, table cloths, bedding, clock, plated ware and also other articles. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, counting-house and office desks, hair mattresses, paillasses, office chairs, rockers, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, &c.

---

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,** at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of new and second hand household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, dining-room and chamber furniture, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, buffets, marble-top centre tables, carpets, beds, bedding, crockery, &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

---

**J. F. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM** No 582 8th av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled either by WALTER W. WHEELOCK or CHARLES COATES, either of whom is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEORGE W. BLAKE,
WALTER W. WHEELOCK,
CHARLES COATES.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business of the late firm will be continued at No. 71 Gold-st., under the firm of BLAKE & WHEELOCK.

G. W. BLAKE,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861. W. W. WHEELOCK.

---

**NOTICE.**—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, in the lithographic business, at No. 93 Fulton-st., in the City of New York, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SEIBERT is authorized to settle all the business of said firm, and payments are to be made to him on account of the business of the late firm.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAS. A. SHEARMAN,

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1860.

The business of lithographing will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, No. 93 Fulton-st.

HENRY SEIBERT.

---

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between the undersigned, under the firm of B. F. NEWHOUSE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. F. NEWHOUSE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

B. F. NEWHOUSE.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1861. STEPHEN PELLS.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C.,** TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

**SEAT IN CHURCH WANTED.**—A SINGLE seat, for a lady, in St. George's (Dr. Tyng's) Church. References given. Apply to Box No. 2,567 Post-office.

## FINANCIAL.

### THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

---

### P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

---

### AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

---

### BELDEN & YOUNG,

BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.

We make collections in all parts of the West.

Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

---

### BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

---

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March, 1861.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN** Directors of this Company, constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

---

**FOR SALE.**—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

**KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT** Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

**TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.**—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

**NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.**—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

---

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

**ELECTION.**—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER** Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

**U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING** twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

**SUPREME COURT**—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHAN EDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

8f-law7wF

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN**—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

**MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.**—Fare, 75 cents. Steamers HERO and NORTH AMERICA. One of these splendid steamers will leave the foot of Park-place, daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., in connection with the N. Y. Central Railroad.

J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

**FOR SALE.**—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

**FOR SALE**— SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE horse, 15½ hands high, seven years old, and of unsurpassed action Price $500. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of seeing him, will please address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and gentle and well bred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. H., Box 184 *Times* Office.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF** furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail Also mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

**FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE** —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 680 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

**A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED** Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

## ROOFING.

**CHEAP ROOFING.**—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

## MEDICAL.

**WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.**—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

### TRIESEMAR

*Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.*

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperrmatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

---

**RUSHTON'S TROCHES**

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

---

**DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,** may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND** THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

**THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.**—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE** OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

**TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE** of Rupture Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvanic-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhea, Impotency Seminal Losses, &c Call upon or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.**—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS** unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

**DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN** SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation. No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and inuulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD**—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-STREET. | FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M. | 10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.) |
| Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. | 8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M. |
| Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M. | 5:55 P. M. |
| Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M. | 4 and 4:55 P. M. |
| Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M. | 7:10 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY** RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

| FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL. | FROM TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION. |
|---|---|
| Ex. 7 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. | 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. |
| Express Mail..........10 A. M. | 10:25 A. M. |

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M, Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—WINTER ARRANGEMENT,—Daily (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M, fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:38 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

## DANCING.

### A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

## SHIPPING.

**THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.**—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

---

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. |
| AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

---

### FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

---

### NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

Shipments to Southern ports of the New Confederacy —correctly and properly certified according to law—by the undersigned Commissioner for all the States.

J. B. NONES,
No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

---

### TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. Tapscott, | Emerald Isle, | Albion, |
| Dreadnought, | Middlesex, | Victory, |
| Benj. Adams, | Constellation, | John J. Boyd, |
| West Point, | Switzerland, | Phœnix, |
| Underwriter, | Shamrock, | Cambria. |

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st, New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

---

**STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL**—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, March 16.
ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 30,

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
First cabin to London..$80 | Steerage, to London......$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months..........$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

---

**STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO IRELAND,** England and Scotland *via* Galway, for $30.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their fine steamship

PRINCE ALBERT,

as above, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to land passengers and mails, on

TUESDAY, March 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In first cabin to Galway or Liverpool..........$75
In first cabin to St. Johns, N. F..........35
In third cabin to Galway or Liverpool, Glasgow or any town in Ireland on a railway..........30
In third cabin to St. Johns, N. F..........18

NOTICE—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can obtain Return Tickets at very low prices.

For further information as to freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South st.

---

**THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS** of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days:

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, THURSDAY, March 21.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

---

**FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.**—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. } Agents.

---

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN,** H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$5.000 TO $10,000.**—I WANT A PARTNER with the capital, who is ready and willing to devote his energies to business, to join me and help make $25,000 per annum, which can certainly be done in my business; full explanations given upon an interview. Address, with real name, which will be considered strictly confidential, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

**A STEAM CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING** Establishment for sale, seven years established, doing a first-class City and country wholesale trade; the machinery manufacturing utensils complete; the business may be extended to $50,000 per annum. Apply at No 429 Broadway, Room No. 12. C. B. HOWES & CO.

**FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED** productive City property, one of the best mercantile business locations in the country, with a well-selected stock of goods. Inquire of CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—AN UNUSUALLY LUCRAtive and safe chance is offered to invest from $1 000 to $20,000 in a new invention just patented. Can be seen at No. 219 Centre-st. S. CLARK.

**WANTED**—A PARTNER IN A CHEMICAL MANUfacturing establishment now doing a good business. A person with from $6,000 to $10,000. Address J. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

### WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

---

### ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

500 gross Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee, in cans and foil, for sale by the agents,

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## STATIONERY.

### FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

---

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## MUSICAL.

### CHICKERING & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

---

### STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

---

### A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

---

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS,** and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7 octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

---

**PIANOS—PIANOS.**

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

---

**AS ORGANIST.**—AN ORGANIST'S SITUATION wanted by a good musician who has had several years' experience in a Protestant Church. Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a good and permanent position. An engagement taken in the country or would go South. Address D. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir; Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

**ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS,** Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND** second-hand pianos to let, rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons, of every style, at bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 436 Broadway.

**27 PIANOFORTES**—THREE WITH PEARL keys, and two Melodeons, to let, at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $5 and $7 a month; or for sale at $20, $30, $75, $125, $200 and $350 each, and music taught, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

**MUSICAL.**—TO COMMITTEES AND CHURCHES. —A quartette of fine effective voices, accustomed to all kinds of church music, with a good organist, desire engagements, together or separately, on moderate terms. Address MUSIC, Station D, Bible House.

**BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS** for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

**WANTED**—AS CHORISTER IN A CITY CHURCH, one who has experience as a leader of singing, and who has a tenor voice. Address M. S. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

**AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON** Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.

## INSTRUCTION.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.** A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE**—MALE AND FEMALE—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N.Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. Frost, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE** INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

**FAMILY SCHOOL.**—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen, provide competent teachers, and afford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position and character will be afforded by calling on W. S HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

**FOUR YOUNG LADIES, FROM 8 TO 18** years of age, will be received as boarders into one of the best schools in the City, where professors and teachers of unquestionable talent are engaged, at $250 each, per annum; references will be given to the parents of pupils now in the school, who hold the very highest position in society Address EDUCATION, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**MONTICELLO ACADEMY**—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—First class school, for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until the 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal,

Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

**BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL**—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—NORWICH Town, Conn.—The Summer's term begins April 3. Circulars at N. Lane & Co.'s, No. 67 Wall-st., and A. D. F. Randolph's, No 683 Broadway, New-York, or of Rev. J. A. Saxton.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** No. 20 East 31st st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

**MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL,** French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

**CUBANS LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH**— in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute. Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

## TEACHERS.

**AS TEACHER.**—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTern College, competent to instruct in the Greek and Latin languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Higher Mathematics, (including Trigonometry, Analytics, Surveying, Navigation and Conics,) Phonography and other branches pertaining to a thorough English and Classical education, desires to effect an engagement as private tutor in a family or teacher in a Select Classical School. He can furnish the most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability, &c., from several Presidents of Colleges, Ex-Governor of the State and others. Address S. B. F., Box No. 740, Hartford, Conn.

**A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TEACHER** of nine years' experience, desires a situation as Principal of an institution where a liberal salary will be paid, or where there is an opportunity to receive an equivalent income. He is now in charge of a flourishing private school, which has increased within the past six months nearly two hundred per cent. For peculiar reasons he desires a change. He has been connected with one of the best schools in New-England for a number of years, and can refer to distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Address TEACHER, No. 86 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**AS TEACHER.**—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS had several years' experience in teaching in both City and country, is desirous of an engagement in a school, where he might remain permanently, if satisfaction is given. He has recommendations of the highest character, showing his success and capability as a teacher. Address A. R. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

**AS JANITOR.**—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG lady of prepossessing manners, is desirous to obtain a situation as nursery governess, or as companion to a lady; has no objections to travel; satisfactory references can be given. Address, for three days, J. R., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

**A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE** best schools in this City, will be glad to devote an hour or two daily to private instruction in English, French or classics. Best of references given, and liberal terms expected. Address A. P., X., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

**AS GOVERNESS.** WANTED, BY A LADY WHO has had experience, a situation as English governess; would make herself useful in the family; is willing to travel; satisfactory reference. Call or address, for three days, J. H. K., No. 93 West 13th-st.

## BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

### NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS.

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.

### ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID.

A Superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

*Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.*

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

---

### THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK

Will celebrate their 77th Anniversary Dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 6 o'clock. The following named gentlemen have been duly elected as officers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES P. DALY, President.
WM. WATSON, 1st Vice-Pres. RICHARD BELL, 2d Vice-Pres.
H. L. HOGUET, 3d " DANIEL DEVLIN, 4th "
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, Treasurer.
THOMAS BARBOUR, Secretary, No. 9 Barclay-st.

The following members were appointed to act as stewards and from whom tickets may be obtained.

RICHARD BELL, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| DANIEL DEVLIN, cor. B'way and Warren-st. | H. L. HOGUET, 26 Barclay. |
| | JOHN B. FOGARTY, 3 Pine. |
| WALTER MAGEE Park-place. | B. SMITH, 368 Broadway. |
| JAS. STUART, 33 Nassau-st. | JOHN T. DOYLE, 65 Wall-st. |
| B. O'CONNOR, 41 Ann-st. | PETER RICE, 162 Water-st. |
| ALFRED ROE, 38 Wall st. | WM. WATSON, Park-place. |

THOMAS BARBOUR, Sec'y, No. 9 Barclay-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED AND DEFIED!
GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS!

Greater than was ever seen in New-York, or the world! Comprising every variety of Curiosity; animate and inanimate: equal in the aggregate to every other place of amusement in the City, though the price of admission to the whole is just half that of any other establishment.

THE SWISS BEARDED LADY,
a genteel lady, with
HEAVY BEARD AND WHISKERS!!
MISS REED, THE LILLIPUTIAN QUEEN,
22 years old, 32 inches high, and weighs only 31 pounds.
THE ORIGINAL HERR DRIESBACH,
WITH OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS'
CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE
of Living Bears of various kinds, which he
EXHIBITS AND PERFORMS

in the most amusing and laughable manner, dressed like Men and Women. One he exhibits as a "Spinster in Search of a Husband;" another as "An Old Soldier, who prefers Surrendering to Fighting;" another as an "Old Toper on a Bender;" another as a Patriot, who prefers

DEATH TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION!
And a variety of other feats which
BEARS NEVER PERFORMED BEFORE!

There are GRIZZLY BEARS, CINNAMON BEARS, HYENA BEARS, DANCING BEARS, SINGING BEARS, and the GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON.

THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
He is neither man nor monkey. What is he?
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
Constantly surrounded by curious and interested visitors.
WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY
of Monkeys, Dogs, Cats, Rats, &c., &c., living together in peace.
AQUARIAL GARDEN, containing living fish, &c.
LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, and 850,000 curiosities, from every part of the world; and
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and at 7½ o'clock,
THE NEW AND SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
GITANELLI, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,
illustrating the peculiarities of Gipsy Life.

Miss DORA DAWRON, the Double-Voiced Vocalist, appears at each performance, singing alternately a deep and powerful tenor and delicate soprano. She also sings the popular patriotic song, "THE FLAG OF OUR UNION," written by Gen Geo. P. Morris.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions, which every body admits are worth many times the price of admission, it remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

☞ For BARNUM'S HIEROGLYPHIC RIDDLE, see *Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun* for March 15.

---

### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND
PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THE GREAT THREE ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
Which will be repeated
MONDAY,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION TABLEAUX,
As exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Concluding with the great scene
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured ten days in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾ o'clock.
The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

---

### WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........A. W. JACKSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) the talented and beautiful young American actress,

MISS JANE COOMBS
Will appear in
TWO CHARACTERS,
representing both
TRAGEDY
and
COMEDY.

The performance to commence with the play of
THE STRANGER.

MISS JANE COOMBS......as......Mrs. Haller.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK......as......The Stranger.

To be followed by the charming comedy of
THE LOVE CHASE.

Constance..........Miss Jane Coombs.
With a powerful cast.

---

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
WILL BE REPEATED.
Holcroft's fine old Comedy, in five acts, of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The following artistes will appear:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Parks, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, and Miss Tree.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.

First time at this Theatre, in three years, the admired Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

MONDAY NEXT, March 18,
MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT,

On which occasion will be revived the five-act Comedy called the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Box-Book now open.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

---

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MRS. HOEY
Begs to announce
HER BENEFIT
is fixed for
SATURDAY NEXT, March 16,

On which occasion, first time at this theatre in three years, the admired comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the unequaled cast peculiar to this theatre.
Box Book now open.

---

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. WALCOTT respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
Will take place on
MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861,

When will be revived Planche's great five-act play,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

All the great characters by their original representatives.
Box Book now open.

---

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

NINETEENTH SEASON—1860-1861.
FOURTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1861.

Orchestral Pieces:
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY No. 7; Overtures, "GENOVEVA," by Schumann, and "LES FRANCS JUGES," by Berlioz.

Solo Performers:
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Piano; Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violin.

Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

Tickets for sale at the music-stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

---

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager.

78TH NIGHT
Of the Engagement this season of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY) March 15,
will be given (last night this season) the classic play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon..........M. EDWIN FORREST.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
GRAND MATINEE,

Commencing at 2½ o'clock, in which the beautiful RONZANI'S BALLET TROUPE will give a splendid entertainment.

SATURDAY EVENING,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, and
THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN DANCERS.

---

### NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, 1861.

The performance will commence with the Drama of
ROBIN HOOD.
After which the Comedy of
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Concluding with the comic Farce of
WHIRLIGIG HALL.

---

### THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 16 Mars,
a la demande générale, une seule representation,
L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT,
Comedie en cinq actes de M. Ponsard.

## LECTURES.

### JOHN B. GOUGH.

Will deliver his most celebrated Lecture on "Life in London," for the Benefit of
THE INEBRIATE'S HOME,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

The Society is at present in great need of funds to carry on its humane operations at the Inebriate's Home, No. 154 Chatham-st. It is hoped that all who feel an interest in reclaiming the fallen will crowd the Hall on this occasion. They will have the pleasure of hearing a splendid Lecture, enjoy an evening of hearty laughter, and at the same time contribute to a most worthy object.

Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at all the principal Book-stores on Broadway and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

---

**CAPT. MANSFIELD LOVELL WILL** LECTURE BEFORE THE TWELFTH REGIMENT THIS EVENING, AT IRVING HALL, Irving-place, opposite Academy of Music.

SUBJECT:
HEAVY ORDNANCE AND SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

Members of the First Division can procure tickets at Hall & Son's Music-store. Price 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.**—Mr. W. G. DIX will give his celebrated course of three Lectures on *South America*, before the Mercantile Library Association, at CLINTON HALL, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, and continued on the two following Monday evenings. The same course was given before the Smithsonian Institute, with distinguished success.

Tickets for the course, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock.

**THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE,** in aid of the Industrial School of Christ Church, will be delivered THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Church corner of 5th av. and 35th-st., by Rev. F. C. EWER of California. Subject—*A Drop of Water*. Tickets 50 cents, may be had at the door.

**LAST CHANCE.**—JOHN B. GOUGH WILL GIVE his last lecture in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 15. Don't fail to hear him. The exhibition of "The Court of Death" closes the entertainment.

## DENTISTRY.

**THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL** Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

## FROM HAVANA.

### Arrival of the De Soto—Business and the Markets—The Monetary Crisis—Shameful Frauds by the Banks—Arrival of Signora Miramon—More Slaves Landed—From Yucatan.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-Orleans March 6, calling at Havana on the 9th, arrived here yesterday morning.

Aside from the preparations for the reception of the Prince Midshipman ALFRED, there is nothing of local interest to communicate.

The health of the city and island is good as usual. SUGAR market improving in activity; No. 12, good and strong, is held at 3¼c.; stock on hand, 160,000 boxes. MOLASSES—no sales—is nominal at 1¼@2 rials ℔ keg for Clayed, and 2⅜@3 rials for Muscovado. FREIGHTS plenty, and vessels wanted at previous rates, and better than per last advices. Exchange on London, 60 days, 9½@10½ premium.; Northern cities, 1@3 do.; Southern, short sight. 4@5 do. Money a little more easy for business purposes.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 9, 1861.

The monetary "crisis" in this Island is assuredly of unusual duration, and ought, I should say, to be termed "*crises*," as there certainly have been several of them, but as far as man's limited ken can enable him to foresee, they appear to be likely to have one of the effects in our commercial world that is sometimes applied to the term in Medical Science, viz.: the "excretion of something noxious from the body," as will be seen by the following circumstances: A "Russian House," than whom none stood higher in the commercial world, by a recent steamer from the United States had some $120,000 of their bills returned *protested*. The holders applied to the house to take up their bills; they had no cash to do so, but made certain offers, declaring if they were not accepted they would go into insolvency and their creditors might get what they could. The principal partner of this house is at this time in this City, another of the partners is in Paris. When it was found that the house was in earnest about its intention of declaring itself insolvent unless the terms it offered were accepted, the holders of the bills gladly agreed to accept the offered terms, and the house goes on as though nothing of moment had occurred.

The *Caja de Prestamos* (Savings Bank) of this city, had four millions of deposits, the property of artisans. A new Director has been recently appointed to it, and in the place of the money he found the acceptances of a parcel of persons who are not even known. This bank was established for the proposed object of assisting tradesmen and artisans by receiving their deposits and letting them have such amounts (small sums) of money as they might require in their business, (so as to keep them out of the hands of the usurers,) they giving good security for the sums so advanced them, at a moderate rate of interest. The father-in-law of the late Director, (an utter bankrupt,) is found to have obtained some $60,000 of the deposits of poor people. The rest of the deposits are gone, Heaven only knows where. Those who are known to have loans from this bank, according to the professions under which it was established, have been compelled to pay enormous rates of interest—say 6 to 7 per cent. per month.

An official of this Government was recently ordered to Spain. He had deposited in the *Banco Pecuniro* (Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,) $1,000, which it was requisite he should obtain to bear his expenses to and in that country, and he required the money, not in "bonos," or bank bills, or acceptances—but in specie. Upon calling at the bank-counter for his money, the answer for several days was, "Call again, to-morrow, Sir;" and at last he was told "he should have his money next month," and he was compelled to solicit leave of the Captain-General to remain in the island another month, as he could not leave without his money. It is not known whether he has obtained any portion of it to this hour. These matters are no secret here; they are publicly spoken of—nay, even published in the papers, and there exists not the slightest doubt of their truth.

La Señora MIRAMON arrived here a few days since, accompanied by two young sons, in the Spanish war steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, from Vera Cruz. Gen. MIRAMON had gone to Cardenas, and was not here to receive his spouse on her landing, much to her disappointment. He has taken a house on the Paseo, outside the Walls, and purposes remaining here until next New-Year's.

The Spanish steamer *Union* arrived two or three days ago from Vera Cruz. Her dates are not so late as those received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans. The only items of interest in the published intelligence received by her are the following: That the Government was about to establish a line of steamers to run along the Mexican coast on the Pacific to San Francisco; and that Mr. MATTHEWS, the British Consul, and Capt. ALDHAM, of the British ship-of-war *Valorous*, had arrived at the City of Mexico.

Although *La Union* brought nothing of interest from Vera Cruz, the *Diario de la Marina* received dates from Merida, Yucatan, by her to 25th ult. I translate and condense the following from the *Diario de la Marina*: *El Constitucional*, the official organ of the Government, publishes a manifesto of the Governor of the State, Don AUGUSTIN ARCEBETO, in which he states he had adopted the political plan proclaimed in Valladolid on 22d January, when he first took charge of the Government. He stated in the proclamation, on his return to the administration that he has returned after an unjust and violent imprisonment of 75 days, during which he had suffered in his person, in his property, and with the last in his family, the most iniquitous and barbarous acts of a desperate vengeance.

During this period the health of Señor ARCEBETO had been greatly injured, and on the 19th he had delegated his powers to Señor Don PANTALEON BARRERA, President of the Honorable Council of State, with the view of returning to his family to endeavor to reëstablish his health, and to, if possible, arrange the manner of repairing the injuries which his particular interests had suffered.

The Government of Yucatan was engaged in improving the condition of agriculture and commerce, the arts and public instruction.

It is announced in the *Constitucional*, of the latest date, that the Government was occupied in examining the question of admitting sugar, for a limited period, from abroad, free of duty, in consequence of the total loss of the last crop.

There was another cargo of African slaves landed (600 in number) at Cienfuegos, on the 25th ult., from a brigantine under no colors. They are understood to belong to Don JULIO LEBLANC, of the firm of HVILES & LEBLANC, of Cienfuegos; at any rate, they were taken to his sugar estate called "The Carolina."

There was quite a fire on the night of the 5th inst., at a shoemaker's, No. 65 Teniente Rey, corner of Composatela-street, immediately opposite the Santa Teresa Convent. The poor nuns were scared out of their wits. The doors of the Convent were open, nothing could restrain them, and they rushed into the street *en masse*, Mother Abbess and all. It was some time before they could be reassured, and then by no mean authority, that their Convent was in no danger, that they returned. Many of them had not been before outside of the Convent walls for more than a score of years. By the really active exertions of the Spanish man-of-war sailors in the harbor, who came on shore with their engines, the fire was confined to the house in which it broke out. The house was, however, totally consumed.

The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. MURPHY, arrived from Vera Cruz 3d inst. The U. S. schrs. *Tortugas* and *A. Appleton* on 5th inst., and the U. S. schr. *Florida* on 7th inst. The two latter are still in this harbor. They (the schrs.) all came from Key West, I suppose to obtain supplies of "genuine Havanas" for the "Home Squadron." Well, the "blue jackets" have a hard life of it, and knowing the comfort to be derived from a "good weed," I trust their caterers make good selections from the abundance of sheer trash offered in this market to *los Americanos*.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar Market is and has been since my last advices rather languid. Rates, however, remain unaltered.

Molasses—Literally nothing doing. A decline in rates appears to be inevitable.

Freights—Only three American vessels up to yesterday had been taken up since date of my last advices. A ship of 900 hhds. capacity to load molasses at Matanzas for Cork, &c., at £3 7s. 6d. ℔ ton, and a ship and brig to load hhds. sugars for New-York, at $7 and $7 50 ℔ hhd.

Exchanges dull and declined. I quote Sterling 9 to 10 ℔ cent. premium. New-York 60-day bills 1 to 1½ ℔ cent. premium. New Orleans (short) 3 to 4 ℔ cent. premium.

GRATITUDE.—The suffering family in Eighth-avenue, noticed in the TIMES on Tuesday, acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of $25, received from various kind sources; also, flour and potatoes; also, $10 from the Ladies' Relief Society attached to Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. A barrel of flour from STEVENSON & Co., No. 14 Front-street, is also gratefully acknowledged.

## THE RECEPTION OF GEN. DIX.

### Address of Mayor Wood and Response of Gen. Dix.

### Testimonial from Distinguished Citizens—He Declines a Public Dinner.

In spite of the exceedingly unpleasant weather a large number of his fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, called upon Hon. JOHN A. DIX, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, yesterday, and congratulated him upon his efficient administration of the affairs of finance during his brief term of office. The flags were flying over the City Hall in honor of the occasion, policemen were stationed within to preserve order, and in the Governor's Room, at a little before 12 oclock, the Mayor and Common Council were waiting to receive their guest. Punctually at noon he arrived in a carriage with the Committee of Reception, and proceeding to the Governor's Room, was formally introduced to the Mayor by Alderman FROMENT.

Mayor WOOD addressed him as follows:

REMARKS OF THE MAYOR.

Mr. DIX, it gives me great pleasure, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, to tender you this welcome in behalf of the Common Council of New-York, and simply to say that it always gives us pleasure to extend these civilities to distinguished men, and especially to one of our fellow-citizens, endeared to us by so many pleasing associations. In behalf of the Common Council, I bid you welcome to the Governor's Rooms.

The following was the

REPLY OF GEN. DIX.

Mr. Mayor, I thank you Sir, for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive me, and for your greater kindness, as Chief Magistrate of New-York, in being present on this occasion. My thanks are especially due to the Common Council for the great honor they have done me, by tendering to me the use of a place usually tendered to those having higher claims. From the interview I have had with the Committee, I am led to infer that this mark of kindness was extended to me on the ground, especially, of my recent services in the Treasury Department. But I feel that in this position I have done no more than any sincere friend of the Union would have felt bound to do. If the public credit is in danger of being dishonored, where is the man who would not do all in his power to protect it? If the public authority is set at defiance, where is the citizen with an honest heart in his bosom who would not do all in his power to defend and uphold it? These duties, Sir, are merely loyalty to the Government, and to the Union of which the Government is the representative. They became mine, when called to that service; and whatever might have been the dishonor of disregarding them, the matter of performing them is no more than doing what it would be dishonorable not to do. I feel I have no further claim than this on the approbation of my fellow-citizens. I am not, however, the less grateful for the honor done me. They have given me the most grateful of all welcomes, that which springs from the confidence of those with whom we live, and I beg to express through you to the Common Council the deep and lasting sense I feel for their kindness. [Loud applause.]

The reception followed. The people entering at one door and making their exit at another, were in turn presented to Gen. DIX, who shook them warmly by the hand. Some complimented him upon the vigor and integrity with which he had discharged his duty, others stared at him in silence and passed on. At 1 o'clock the reception was over, and Gen. DIX, escorted by the Committee, returned home. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. DIX and some of our leading citizens:

TO GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1861.

DEAR SIR: We are a Committee charged with the agreeable duty of presenting to you a communication from a number of the citizens of New-York who desire to express their sense of your public conduct as a minister of the Government.

Will you do us the favor to appoint an hour when it will be convenient for you to receive the communication to which we have referred?

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
HAMILTON FISH, JAS GALLATIN,
WM. A. BOOTH, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WATTS SHERMAN, B. R. WINTHROP.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, &c.

REPLY OF GEN. DIX.

No. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, March 9, 1861.

*Hon. Hamilton Fish, James Gallatin, and others:*

GENTLEMEN: I returned to the City late last evening, and had the honor to receive your note of yesterday. I must go this morning to Boston, but shall return on Monday. On Tuesday, at any hour and place you may designate, I shall be happy to receive the communication you refer to.

Very grateful to the citizens of New-York for their kind consideration and for the generous support they have given to my official labors, I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX.

TO GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

HON. JOHN A. DIX—*Dear Sir*:—The undersigned, your fellow-citizens of New-York, desire to express their grateful sense of the efficient services rendered by you in a critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

Your management of the National Treasury, at a period when distrust and disorder seriously menaced the public welfare, was marked by decision, firmness and fidelity to the great trust confided to you. Under your prompt and sagacious action confidence was restored, the national credit preserved, and the integrity of the laws vindicated.

As members of a community deeply interested in the maintenance of all the authority of constitutional Government, the undersigned feel a just pride in the success achieved by one connected with them by ties of citizenship and a common sense of public duty; they earnestly request, therefore, that you will afford the citizens of New-York an opportunity of expressing these sentiments in a more appropriate manner, by consenting to accept a public dinner in this City at such time as may be most convenient to yourself.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to assure you of their sincere and most respectful regard:

Hamilton Fish, William B. Astor, P. Perit, William H. Aspinwall, Shepherd Knapp, Watts Sherman, B. R. Winthrop, Stewart Brown, Henry Chauncey, M. H. Grinnell, Royal Phelps, Benjamin H. Field, B. W. Bonney, George S. Coe, James G. King, Alexander T. Stewart, Robert B. Minturn, J. Punnett, A. E. Silliman, Robert L. Stuart, George S. Robbins, Henry A. Hurlbut, John J. Phelps, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, Henry E. Davies, Samuel B. Ruggles, Frederic De Peyster, William Chauncey, Moses Taylor, Luther Bradish, James Gallatin, William A. Booth, David Hoadley, Joseph W. Alsop, Edwin Bartlett, Theodore Dehon, Thomas Tileston, August Belmont, Morris Ketchum, O. D. F. Grant, Joseph Lawrence, M. Morgan & Sons, J. Kernochan, William Barton, David Thompson, Peter Cooper, John H. Swift, Greene C. Bronson, S. Baldwin, Daniel F. Tiemann, Frederick S. Winston, Samuel D. Babcock, R. H. McCurdy, Walden Pell, George T. Strong, William H. Appleton, S. B. Chittenden, Samuel Osgood, Abraham S. Hewett, Gracie King, William V. Brady, W. & J. O'Brien, Gabriel Mead, George T. Elliott, R. Withers, Henry Grinnell, Chas. Augustus Davis, Edward Whitehouse, Marshall O. Roberts, Jonathan Sturges, Cammann & Co., Howard Potter, John D. Jones, William Nelson & Sons, Robt. C. Goodhue, David Adee, William H. Johnson, Saml. T. Skidmore, J. L. Douglass, Edwin Croswell, Ward & Co., W. T. Coleman & Co., C. R. Roberts, Wm. E. Dodge, J. R. Whiting, Cyrus W. Field, T. W. Clerke, Josiah Sutherland, D. P. Ingraham, H. G. Bronson, James I. Roosevelt, Murray Hoffman, James W. Gerard, George W. Bethune, J. Romeyn Broadhead, George Bliss, J. Green Pearson, E. Boonen Graves, Nathaniel Hayden, William P. Lee, Richard Berry, William C. Wetmore, George B. De Forest, William B. Taylor, M. Jesup, Alfred S. Pell, A. C. Kingsland, G. W. Duer, James M. Brown, E. T. H. Gibson, Jas. D. P. Ogden, John J. Cisco, George Folsom, A. P. Halsey, W. H. Hays, Robert Howes, Morris Franklin, Jona. D. Steele, J. M. McLean, Wm. G. Lambert, Chas. P. Leverich, E. E. Gillilan, Arthur Leary, Geo. P. Morris, Henry Willes, William H. Leonard, John T. Hoffman, Charles A. Peabody, Andrew Carrigan, Alexander W. Bradford, Chas. P. Daly, Henry Hilton, James W. Beekman.

REPLY OF GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the communication which you presented to me yesterday, signed by a large number of my fellow-citizens, expressing their approbation of my official service in the Treasury Department, and inviting me to accept a public dinner at some convenient time.

I have no words to express my thankfulness for the honor intended for me, or my gratification in being assured that my brief administration of the financial department of the Government has been deemed worthy of the approbation of those whose interests are so intimately interwoven with it. I am not conscious of having done any further service than that which any good citizen owes to his Government in laboring to uphold its credit and its authority. That it has been rendered with earnestness, and without regard to any other considerations than those which embrace within their scope the interests and the honor of the whole country, I can sincerely say; and in your approval I see not so much the merit which you are pleased to ascribe to me, as your own devotion to the Union and its precious institutions, baptized in the blood of our common ancestors, and bequeathed to us as an inheritance to be maintained, if necessary, with our own. In its defence, New York has, in all emergencies, borne a conspicuous part, in war, by sending her own citizens against the common enemy, when the power of the General Government was inadequate to the public security; in seasons of financial embarrassment, by pouring out her treasury to uphold the credit of the country, as her children have poured out their blood to uphold its honor. I need not say that I regard the approbation of such a community as the highest testimonial it can give, and the most valuable any man can receive. I shall cherish the expression of confidence you have tendered to me as one of the proudest recollections of my life, never forgetting that without your generous and disinterested support my own labors would have been fruitless.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg you to excuse me from accepting the public dinner you have kindly tendered to me. You will, I know, appreciate my motive, when I ask you to allow me to return quietly to my domestic avocations. Residents of the same City, we shall often meet, and never without a deep sense on my part, of your generous confidence and kindness. I am, with the sincerest respect and regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. Hamilton Fish, James Gallatin, Wm. A. Booth, Robert B. Minturn, Watts Sherman, Benj. R. Winthrop, Committee.

## CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

INVITATION TO SENATOR CRITTENDEN TO VISIT THE CITY—THE DUTIES ON AUCTION SALES—THE LOCATION OF THE POST-OFFICE—SALE OF MANHATTAN-SQUARE—REFUSAL TO OVERRULE A VETO—THE CORPORATION VERSUS THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of this Board, last evening, the following resolution, offered by Mr. LENT, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That his Honor, the Mayor, be respectfully requested to extend an invitation to Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, late United States Senator from Kentucky, to visit the City of New-York and become the guest of the Corporation, and if the invitation be accepted, that a Committee of three be appointed to carry out the same.

A memorial to the Legislature, drawn by the Corporation Counsel, by direction of the Board, asking for the remission to the City of the duties on auction sales, which were surrendered to the State, in 1816, for the benefit of the Erie Canal, was read and adopted.

A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. LENT, were adopted, setting forth that the present location of the Post-office is inconvenient, recommending the removal of the same to a place not lower than the south end of the Park, and calling upon the New-York delegation in the Legislature to use their influence to defeat the bill now pending in that body, ceding the jurisdiction of the present site to the General Government, as said bill is alleged to be urged and intended solely for the benefit of a few property owners in the lower part of the City, and not at all for the public good.

The Board concurred in the adoption of a memorial to the Legislature asking for authority to close Manhattan-square and sell the land at auction, said Square having been rendered unnecessary by the opening of Central Park.

The Board, by 15 Ayes to 7 Noes, refused to concur with the other Board in overruling the veto of the Mayor in relation to the appointment of a Special Committee of three from each Board to "investigate the plan now in use for the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council," with a view to a change. The resolutions introduced at a former session, by Councilman Orton, asking for the repeal of the City railroad grants, passed by the last Legislature, and protesting against the passage of the Broadway Railroad grant and other franchises pending before the present Legislature, were taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Orton, Barney, Lent, Cleaveland, Keech and Stevenson. The sentiment in opposition to the grants of the Legislature was unanimous, but the resolutions were finally laid on the table on the ground that they were useless, as all acts of that character, infringing upon the rights of the Corporation of this City, were illegal, unconstitutional, inoperative, null and void, and would be so declared by the Courts.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

### BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF INMATES.

The above Board met, yesterday afternoon, at their Rooms, No. 1 Bond-street, President DRAPER in the Chair.

From the weekly statement, and from the report of the Committee of the Whole, of the numbers in the different institutions, we make the following abstracts:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The number remaining in the institutions March 2 was | 9,111 | |
| Admitted | 2,051 | |
| Total | | 11,162 |
| Died | 34 | |
| Discharged | 1,712 | |
| Sent to Blackwell's Island | 420 | |
| Sent to State Prison | 9 | —2,175 |
| Remaining March 9 | | 8,987 |

The largest number, 2,334, being in the Almshouse, and 1,529 in the Workhouse.

From the 1st to the 14th of March inclusive, 503 persons, males and females, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons; 210 have been committed once, 83 twice, 59 three times, 36 four times, 6 fifty times, and 6 one hundred times. The remainder for other periods. 263 were males, and 240 females.

The Commissioners having investigated the case of the persons committed to the Workhouse from the 21st of January to the 31st of March, 1861, discharged 212 persons previous to the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. Up to the 9th inst., 32 of these have been recommitted.

The building recently occupied as the Island Hospital has been cleaned and put in proper condition for the use of lunatics.

The steamboat *Lodi* has been purchased by the Commissioners for the purpose of establishing a ferry and for the transportation to and from the City and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. She will commence running permanently on the 1st of April. All communication will hereafter be carried on by the above means, stated hours being fixed for her departure from different points.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD has been elected President, and JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., a member of the Medical Board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., late President.

The sum realized by the exhibition of Mr. RAREY for the benefit of widows and orphans, amounted to $645, and has been distributed to the following Institutions, in equal proportion: Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females, Colored Orphan Asylum, German Ladies' Benevolent Association, Hebrew Orphan and Half orphan Asylum, Society for the Relief of Poor Widows and Small Children, Home for the Friendless, The Orphan's Home and Asylum, New-York Orphan Asylum, Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, and Widows' and Orphans' of New-York Fire Department Fund.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS AND THE NEWSBOYS.—J. EARL WILLIAMS, Esq., has received the following note from the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, inclosing a contribution of $2 83 to the Kansas Relief Fund. Mr. WILLIAMS, in acknowledging the generous offering of these kind-hearted lads, highly estimates their sympathy, and thanks them warmly for their thoughtfulness of others in suffering. Though the amount is small, the spirit which prompt the gift is most praiseworthy, and is gratefully received:

NEWBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, }
No. 128 Fulton-street, March 9, 1861. }

*J. E. Williams, Esq.*:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of inclosing for the benefit of those who are suffering from famine in Kansas, $2 83 being partly the contribution in small sums of the boys who are inmates of this Institution, and partly, according to a resolution passed by them, from the "*hard-up fund*."* The times press so severely upon them that they will not admit of their making up a respectable donation from their own resources. They have, however, a warm sympathy for the poor sufferers, and gladly send their mite to assist in their relief.

Yours, very respectfully,
C. O'CONNOR, Superintendent.

*The "hard-up fund" is a contingent provided by the boys for the purpose of helping strange lads who are totally destitute. This fund is mainly formed by small fines for the violation of rules, and by the pennies dropped into the box, on the 1st of each month, when the Bank is opened and the boys draw their savings.

THE CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This excellent institution, now in the third year of its existence, is still aided, as it has been since its commencement, by the clergy of most denominations, but more especially of the Presbyterian Church. It is located in Abingdon-square, and possesses a well-selected and rapidly increasing Library for circulation, with a Reading Room, in which the principal domestic and foreign periodicals and newspapers may at all times be found. The aid rendered by the clergy and others is in the form of lectures, one of which was delivered Wednesday night in the large room of the Bleecker Buildings, which was crowded to its uttermost, by Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, of the Sixth-avenue Dutch Reformed Church. The subject was "The Past, Present and Future of America." It was a very eloquent lecture, and its strong Union sentiments elicited the heartiest applause from the audience. The City Library Association, growing as it is in popular favor, deserves to be better known. It is located in a portion of the City removed from the large Libraries, and offers a welcome resort to mechanics and others after the labor of the day is ended. Mr. THADDEUS HYATT will deliver the next lecture.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT LECTURES.—The third lecture of the course before the Twelfth Regiment, will be delivered this evening, by Capt. LOVELL. It is expected that the lecture will prove especially interesting in its references to modern inventions in cannon, and also to New-York harbor defences. The Captain will use the black board and a prairie howitzer in his illustrations.

COURT OF DEATH.—This painting has been secured for exhibition at the close of Mr. GOUGH's lecture, this evening, at Cooper Institute. Mr. GOUGH repeats his entertaining lecture on the "Streets of London," it being his closing lecture in New-York.

THE COL. CORCORAN COURT-MARTIAL.—The Corcoran Court-Martial was adjourned yesterday to the 25th of March, at 5 P. M., in consequence of the continued illness of the defendant.

### The Weather and Shipping.

Several pilot boats came in from sea yesterday morning, and reported the wind outside as fresh from the Northeast. They also reported having boarded a number of barks, brigs and schooners, but no ships, from the eastward, although a large number are now due. A large fleet of clippers and other vessels are at anchor in the North river, outward bound, and will proceed the first slant of wind. The steamer *Empire City* is yet at anchor at Quarantine awaiting Government orders. There was a storm of sleet and rain prevailing at 12 M., with a cold atmosphere, which makes mittens, great coats and comforters necessary on the water.

Vessels arrived yesterday and the day before report having experienced a severe gale on Saturday last, off Hatteras, commencing at S. S. E. and changing to N. N. W. This is about the same as we had at this port, except as regards the violence of the storm. There have been no disasters as far as heard from.

SUNSET—The storm still continues. There have been a number of arrivals during the afternoon, all of whom report the weather as disagreeable and cold outside the Hook, but no very violent wind.

The store-ship *Supply* and steamer *Mohawk*, also the *Empire City*, remain at anchor near Quarantine. The United States steamers *Powhatan*, *Harriet Lane* and *Vixen*, are at anchor near the Battery, together with a large fleet of outward bound vessels.

### College of Physicians and Surgeons.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Last evening, at Irving Hall, sixty young gentlemen, from almost every State in the Union except South Carolina, including also three or four from the British Provinces, were donated with diplomas, and instructed to heal the sick. The Hippocratic oath was administered to them by the venerable Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, President of the Medical Department of Columbia College, of which institution these sixty young gentlemen were members. Lively music by Dodworth's Band succeeded the Hippocratic oath, and was interspersed with the other formalities of the occasion. The names of the graduates are as follows:

George Badger, N. Y.
Wm. Badger, N. Y.
John C. Barrow, N. Y.
Thomas Barrow, N. Y.
John P. Benkard, N. Y.
W. A. Betts, N. J.
W. Blundell, N. J.
R. D. Bogart, N. Y.
S. W. Brayton, Mass.
B. B. Brasher, Ohio.
W. McQueen Boyce, N.Y.
J. S. Carew, Ala.
W. H. Carmalt, Penn.
Charles Carter, N. Y.
H. Shipman, Nassau, N.P.
H. M. Dean, Conn.
L. G. De Blois, Halifax.
D. M. Devendorf, N. Y.
J. A. Douglas, Jr., Maine.
George R. Cutler, Va.
W. B. Fletcher, Md.
B. F. Fogg, Maine.
W. F. Scott, N. Y.
F. B. Galbraith, Mich.
O. W. Gibson, Penn.
F. H. Goddard, N. Y.
Jas. Grange, Canada W.
Jerome Hibbard, N. Y.
J. L. Hicks, N. Y.
C. M. Wight, C. W.
A. M. Hitchcock, N. Y.
Edgar Holden, N. J.
C. J. Kipp, N. J.
T. B. Lewis, Ky.
S. S. Lownsberry, N. Y.
H. M. Lyman, N. Y.
G. Marshall, Jr., N. Y.
H. Martin, N. Y.
O. P. McDonald, Ohio.
Alfred North, Conn.
J. H. Noyes, N. H.
H. S. Plympton, Mass.
A. E. M. Purdy, N. Y.
C. D. Rigby, Halifax, N. S
Benj. A. Segur, Conn.
John Shrady, Jr., N. Y.
Heber Smith, N. Y.
N. L. Snow, N. Y.
F. D. Sturges, N. Y.
Geo. E. Summers, N. J.
C. H. Suydam, N. Y.
J. Vaughan, N. Y.
G. W. V. Van Vorst, N.Y.
N. R. Vedder, N. Y.
E. F. Ward, Mass.
W. L. Wheeler, N. Y.
Robt. Watts, Jr., N. Y.
J. P. P. White, N. Y.
Benj. F. Wilson, Mass.
A. P. Williams, N. Y.

The charge to the graduates, after the disposal of the diplomas, was delivered by Dr. DELAFIELD. The venerable gentleman took occasion, in the course of his address, to pass a high eulogium on SAMUEL BARD, the first Medical President of the College. He was much applauded during the delivery of the oration and at its close.

The valedictory was read by a member of the graduating class, HENRY M. LYMAN, and was a complete success. Of course it was much applauded by his fellow graduates, but apart from such friendly approbation, it was deserving as a production of great merit.

The address to the Alumni of the College was delivered by Mr. T. W. BLATCHFORD, an Alumnus of 1817. Rev. M. GALLAUDET, of the Deaf and Dumb Church, opened the meeting with prayer and closed it with a benediction.

The large hall was filled, galleries included, and nearly two-thirds of the audience were ladies. The budding disciples of HIPPOCRATES did not seem to be unaware of that fact.

### Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. E. Somes, of Maine; S. H. Simpson, of Virginia; G. L. Walton, of Tennessee; L. Ellis, of Nashville; S. M. Rice, of Virginia; G. G. Smith, of Cuba, and W. E. Greenwood, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. G. S. West, of North Carolina; L. H. De Alva, of Havana, and Dr. Ryder, of Rhode Island, are at the La Farge House.

Hon. A. Sibley, of Rochester; W. D. Murray, of Toronto, C. W.; Dr. Farley, of Alabama; G. L. Harrison and L. Boylan, of Philadelphia; S. Williston, of Massachusetts; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, and Dr. Almsby, of the same place, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. F. Smith, of the United States Army; Dr. C. T. Collins, of Great Barrington; and J. H. Wolcott and J. Blake, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

W. Tibbetts, of Troy; J. G. Camp, of New York; N. S. Taylor, of Savannah, Ga.; and W. Manton, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

L. E. Chittenden, of Vermont; T. Upton and family, of Boston; J. C. Palmer, of Hartford; H. G. Mattison, of Syracuse; and E. Trask, of Springfield, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*; and J. M. Robertson and lady, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—A man has been on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions for several days past, upon an indictment for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a bone-boiling establishment, in the Ninth Ward. Yesterday morning the defendant was acquitted by the jury, thereby establishing the fact, so far this case is concerned, that bone-boiling is not a nuisance. The verdict in this case was looked forward to with great interest by a large number of persons engaged in similar business in different parts of the city.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The preliminary Course of lectures in this flourishing institution is now being delivered, and notwithstanding the political troubles, we hear that students from the Southern as well as the Northern States are already entering for the regular course of lectures, which will commence on the 18th inst.

FEES.—During the year 1860 Justice BLACHLEY turned into the City Treasury, in the shape of fees received as a magistrate, over $1,600.

COURT CALENDAR.—CIRCUIT COURT FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 78, 82, 83, 84, 5, 37, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 7, 34, 50, 51, 56, 86, 39, 60, 54. CITY COURT.—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41.

### New-Jersey.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Early in January last, a young German, named ADAM SCHLOSSER, residing at Newark, left that city for New-York, for the purpose of receiving a remittance of several hundred dollars from his agent, Mr. SATTIG, of No. 204 Broadway. The missing man called upon his agent, but the remittance at that time had not arrived, and he left, since which time he has not been heard from. About ten days since, the body of an unknown man was found by some rag-pickers in the Morris Canal, about two miles from Jersey City, upon which an inquest was held by Coroner GAFFNEY. The body was examined by Dr. QUIDOR. No marks of violence were discovered, and it having been in the water some length of time, the jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by drowning. A few days since Mr. VALENTINE PAPST, an associate of SCHLOSSER, caused the body of the drowned man to be disinterred, and was very positive that it was the body of SCHLOSSER. At the time of leaving home he was known to have on his person over $100 and a galvanized silver watch of German manufacture. SCHLOSSER was a single man, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, where he had considerable property. For some time he had been the owner of an extensive milk route at Newark. The matter will probably be further investigated by the Coroner, should he deem the facts set forth of sufficent importance to warrant such a proceeding.

BOAT-BUILDING IN JERSEY CITY.—Messrs. J. & J. M. SNELLGROVE have on the stocks, at their yard at the head of Hudson-street, Jersey City, the following boats: A propeller, 64 feet in length, 14 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, for JAMES H. GAUTIER & Co., and intended for harbor towing. She will be supplied with two 20-horse power oscillating engines, 12-inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke. The keel of a propeller has just been laid for THOMAS F. BULL, intended for towing water-boats engaged in supplying vessels with water. She will be 47 feet in length, 11 feet beam and 5 feet deep. She will be supplied with two oscillating engines, and forward will be constructed a water-tank capable of carrying 2,000 gallons of water. There is also on the stocks in Messrs. SNELLGROVES'S shop, a yacht nearly completed, for Mr. JOHN DE PAYNE, of New London. She is 32 feet in length, 11 feet beam, and 3 feet hold. They are also building a sail-boat 26 feet in length, and 10 feet beam, for Mr. CHARLES WHITE, of Perth Amboy.

HELD TO ANSWER.—SAMUEL SMITH, the young man mentioned yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill, upon shopkeepers in Jersey City, was yesterday held in $500 bonds by Recorder TILDEN, to appear for trial at the next Court.

### Heartless Deception and Desertion.

A FORSAKEN WIFE RETURNED TO HER HOME BY CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the columns of the New-York *Herald* a notice of the death, at New-Orleans, of Mr. CHARLES HOUSTON, late of Glasgow. From the fact of the appearance of the announcement in that journal, or for some other good reason, the editor of the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* suspected something wrong, and was led to make certain inquiries, the result of which is contained in the following somewhat extraordinary narrative:

"CHARLES HOUSTON, it appears, was born and educated in the respectable burgh of Stranraer, where he was apprenticed to a writer. About six years ago he came to Glasgow, and for some time filled several minor situations, a stranger alike to fortune and to fame. In 1856 he proceeded to the south of England, where he traveled selling cloth; and about the beginning of 1858, after several successful journeys, he returned to Glasgow with "money in his purse." Here he got a situation in the Canal Company's offices, whence he changed into the service of a respectable firm engaged in the sugar refining trade as bookkeeper and cashier. In this latter situation, as we are informed, his salary amounted to about £50 per annum. In order, however, to gain access into society to which otherwise he would not have been admitted, he took care to make some parties believe that he was worth £150 a year. He succeeded so well in this incipient stage of his scheme that he was enabled last year to contract marriage with a young lady of very respectable connections in this city, and, at that time, he furnished a handsome lodging in West Prince's street. Towards the furnishing of this domicile, he engaged the assistance of some of the first-class establishments in town, and fitted out his residence in, comparatively speaking, great splendor. He had the good fortune to possess the friendship of a jeweler in Weymouth, who had only two years ago commenced business, and, in order to encourage his young friend, he gave him an extensive order for a full service of silver plate, &c., not forgetting a silver collar for a favorite cat named 'Tom.' Before the celebration of the nuptials, by the by, he made large presents to his bride, and, in fact, throughout the whole proceedings, played the 'gentleman' with exquisite tact. The marriage took place, and things for some months proceeded in the usual way. Becoming, however, dissatisfied with his situation, he pretended to open a correspondence with a firm in Greenock, and produced from it a letter purporting to offer him a situation in New-York, at a much higher salary than he at the time received. All this, of course, was fictitious, but it was sufficient to impose on his friends. This visionary situation he of course accepted, but did not think it advisable to proceed to it in the ordinary straightforward style. Having completed his arrangements, he asked leave of his Glasgow employers to spend a day or two at Wemyss Bay; but, on obtaining the required permission, instead of staying at the quiet coast village to which he was understood to repair, he pursued his journey as far as Liverpool. Here, having previously consigned, partly sold, and partly shipped his furniture—he set sail in one of the Cunard steamers for the "Land of the Free," taking along with him upwards of £300 of his employers' money, and leaving a large number of creditors to mourn his absence. Arrived at New-York, he stored his furniture, engaged apartments in a fashionable hotel, and informed his wife, who had accompanied him, that he had begun duty in his new situation. Matters went on very well for some time, when one morning he told Mrs. HOUSTON that urgent business compelled him to go down to New Orleans, recommending her, at the same time, if she felt particularly wearied during his absence, to take the first opportunity of returning to her friends in Scotland—a piece of advice perfectly unintelligible to her except as a joke. Some days afterwards, having occasion to visit the house of a friend in New-York, Mrs. HOUSTON was startled to observe a picture which had been given to her in Scotland adorning the walls. Upon inquiring as to this, she learned that the party whom she was visiting had purchased the picture at a sale of furniture in New York. She afterwards proceeded to the place where the furniture had been stored, and learned to her surprise that all her goods and chattels had been sold some days prior to her husband's departure for New-Orleans. Several days thereafter she was greatly shocked to see, on opening a copy of the New-York *Herald*, which had been sent her anonymously, a notice of her husband's death at New-Orleans, the announcement adding that he had been suddenly carried off by an attack of yellow fever. On making inquiry at the office of the newspaper, and being shown the manuscript of the intimation, she was horrified to find that it had been written by her own husband. In fact, he was the reporter of his own pretended death. It was then but too apparent to the unfortunate young lady, that she had cast in her lot not with a man of honor, but with a dissimulating scoundrel, who could condescend to deeds of the vilest and most cruel description. She was left in the utmost poverty and destitution, in a strange land, without, so far as she knew, a single friend. Her sad story reaching the ears of two gentlemen in New-York, they advanced funds sufficient to enable her to return to Glasgow, where she lately arrived. Nothing further has been heard of the runaway husband. It may be that he is still sneaking about New-York; or it is not unlikely that he may have found his way to the Southern States, in the belief that there is an opening there at present for talents of a versatile and unscrupulous description."

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM.—Doctor HOLLOWAY begs to say to sufferers with this frightful disease, that if they will use his Pills and Ointment, according to directions, he most solemnly pledges his word of honor that a speedy and complete cure will be effected.

[Advertisement.]

The evacuation of Fort Sumpter is not more certain than the evacuation of the blues from the visitors of Barnum's Museum, as they look at his curiosities and enjoy his performances. See his advertment.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Howard-street, $5 12½; City Mills, $5; no sales. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 25@$1 27; White, $1 40@$1 65. Corn dull; Mixed, 53c. @55c.; Yellow, 56c.@59c. PORK steady; Mess, $17; Rump, $13. LARD, 9¾c. COFFEE quiet at 12¾c.@13¾c. WHISKY, 17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 14.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bushels Red at $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 35@$1 45. CORN dull: sales 5,000 bushels new Yellow at 57c. MESS PORK, $17 50. BACON—Hams, 11c.@13c. WHISKY, 18c.@18½c.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 14.

COTTON firm, and in good demand. Sales today 2,500 bales, at 11¾c. for Middling.

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah*—Mrs. C. E. Stewart, Wm. P. Phair, Wm. L. Miller, H. D. Goutol, J. A. Alexander, James Congdon, H. K. Tyler, John A. West, S. A. Moreno, W. R. Trewhill, S. C. Buffalo, Mrs. Platesohild, C. H. Nickols, H. Delany, W. H. Nash, John Lacey, A. C. Benedict, Miss M. A. Benedict, Miss Josephine Benedict, Fred. Callaway, A. C. Hensby, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. McCay and three children, Miss Bonchelon, Chas. C. Kibbin, Simon Jacobs, Wm. Cassie and James Renall.

### Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 14.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Reford and child, Alex. Murray, Mr. Spruill, Miss Carrick, Mrs. Ann Spange, Miss Wikling, Miss Isabel Buger, Miss Louisa Richardson, Miss Mary Percival, Mr. Levasseur, Mr. Boyd, L. A. Mossop, Louisa Gelan, G. A. Geitner, T. B. Clatworthy, Wm. Clatworthy, J. D. Pemberton, S. Watson, Thos. Gray, J. D. Sterry, H. W. Dwight, J. Brown, J. Leishman, and 214 in the steerage.

*In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana*—J. Hone, S. A. Sauther, J. A. Mendoza, F. Chaucere, L. B. Coxe, J. G. Smith, J. Morganga, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, F. Stroutz, D. Olivey, Alex. Mure, J. A. Nigletz, J. Southon, A. Audoyeout, J. Whittimore, E. Lamorche, J. Deulen, T. Garcia, A. Rotela, T. Billery, F. Arvell, M. Beard, L. Hemondz, F. P. Lawson, F. Meiller, T. W. Vantz, A. Ropsie, J. Mollenhaur, J. Orcoes, S. Sorepani, J. Lanahune, J. Hartine, N. Thompson, E. Came, W. F. Smith, Hy. Littlejohn, Ed. Gonzala, A. J. Woodworth, A. Smith, J. Quick, C. Rewell, J. Ward, G. Sharp, G. Darius, N. Rogers and wife, J. Melloell and wife, T. Burgess, B. G. Dunissen, G. H. Thorndike, A. F. Whitferd, T. C. Holland, T. Lord, D. B. Lee, Mrs. G. Wright, child and servants, Mrs. T. Levy, Mrs. A. Leavett and 2 children, Miss A. Spofford.

*In steamship Yorktown, from Richmond*—A. W. Heal, A. V. Glenn, George W. Glenn, Anthony Voss, Mr. Wilcox, Geo. Whitfield, Miss Louisa Woodruff, Henry C. Porter, P. Eley, James Skinner, John Lecompte, James Simmons, lady and two children, Mrs. Capt. Parrish, Wm. Henry, Edward Everts, J. N. Brookman, C. M. Swann, Dr. G. S. West, John G. Felters, G. B. Kelly, Miss Colbert, A. Harris, and 14 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets...... 6 06 | Moon sets....10 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 04 | Gov. Island..10 53 | Hell Gate....11 15

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 14.

### Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Ships J. J. Boyd, Thomas, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Arcole, Crafts, Hamburg, Funch & Meincke; Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen.

Barks Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Eliza Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Abagail, McFarlan, Richmond, A. Sterling; Honduras, Marshall, Belize, F. Alexandre.

Brigs Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; S. Peters, Higgins, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Silver Magnet, Perry, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Chara, Grace, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co; Elize and Rebecca, ——, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co; L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Weymouth, Miller & Houghton; Queen of the South, Elwood, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fernandina; Astoria, Coggins, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Adela (Br.,) Mann, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Grant, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co; C. Beals, Flowers, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; Jeddie, Reed, Laguayra, Jed Frye.

Sloop Phenix, Shepperd, New-Haven, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Has on freight $1,265,000. Feb. 28, off Mine Head, passed steamship Vigo, bound up Channel. March 8, lat. 51 20, lon. 11 19, passed steamship Canada, bound E. 11th lat. 42 40, lon. 61, passed steamship Canadian, bound E. 13th, off Fire Island, passed steamship Adriatic, hence for Southampton.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, New-Orleans 6th inst., and Havana 9th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 8th inst., lat. 23 40, lon. 82 55, passed ship Merrie England, bound N.; same time, exchanged signals with a brig, showing Marryatt's Nos. 91157, 2d distg. pendant; 9th, lat. 30 20, lon. 79 29, signalized a bark showing a blue, white and red signal, with letters E and P, bound N. Has had heavy N. to N. N. E. winds from Havana up to Cape Hatteras. 13th, at 8 A. M., passed a steamship, bound S.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Competitor, (of Boston,) Hildreth, Foo-chow 112 ds, with teas, &c, to master. Came through Straits of Sunda Dec. 7, in co. with ships Charmer, Lucas, and Eagle, Williams, both from Manila for New-York. Passed Cape Good Hope Jan. 20. Left at St. Helena, U. S. ship Portsmouth—all well.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to C. Carow.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R. Feb. 27, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. Had some heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Victorine, (of Southport,) Jones, Bordeaux Jan. 25, with brandy to George W. Bulkley. Feb. 9, lat. 43 50, lon. 32 20, passed the wreck of bark Cotfield, (supposed Br.,) water logged and abandoned; all the masts standing, and sails furled on the yards; jibs and staysails blowing to ribbons; boats gone; appeared to have been recently abandoned. Feb. 11, Charles T. Swetlan, seaman, of New-Haven, died on board.

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Guayaquil, P. R., 2d inst., with sugar and molasses to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark E. Churchill, (of Hampden,) Carle, Arroya, P. R., Feb. 25, with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Sorandello, Palermo 50 ds., and Gibraltar Feb. 3, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Lucretia, Palermo 95 ds., and passed Gibraltar Jan. 12, with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters. Experienced very heavy westerly weather most of the passage; shipped several very heavy seas, which stove hatch houses and bulwarks, and partly filled the cabin.

Brig Nathan, (of Machias,) Sawyer, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and honey to Thompson & Hunter. Second day out, off Cape Antonio, lost foretopsail-yard. Same day, saw a schooner, with loss of mast-heads, jib-boom, &c. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Aladdin, (of Wiscassett,) Shortwell, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to master. 9th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. E.; shipped a heavy sea which stove boat, and in trying to secure her, both mates and two men were badly injured.

Brig Windward, Ginn, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. 13th inst., off Barnegat, saw schr. Ada Ames, of Rockland, steering S.

Brig Abilene, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master. 9th inst., lat. 33, lon. 76, had a hurricane from S. S. E.; lost fore-yard and jib-boom, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Fannie, (of Frankfort,) Lorentson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Ingalls & Carman.

Brig Alice V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Raymond, Beaver Island 12 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.

Brig Wm. J. Treat, (of Searsport,) Park, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. War Eagle, (of Boothbay,) Hodgdon, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 11, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. 10th inst., lat. 35 10, lon. 74, experienced a hurricane from S. S. E.; shipped a sea which carried away foreboom, and washed overboard the deck-load of 40 tons of logwood.

Schr. Lath Rich, (of Frankfort,) Nickerson, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Wm. Ingalls. Has experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. 9th inst., had the heavy S. E. gale; shipped seas which partly filled the cabin and started deck-load; had to cut away the bulwarks to free her. Sld. in co. with brig Windward, Ginn, for New-York.

Schr. Lone Star, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) McNab, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 10, with coffee, pimento, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Aldebarran, Hand, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co. 9th inst., in a heavy gale off Frying-Pan Shoals, carried away foretopmast, and flying jib-boom.

Schr. Florence Rogers, (3-masted,) Rogers, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. M. Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Tilton, Matanzas 1st inst., with sugar to master.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. J. W. Seaver, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Snow Flake, Derrickson, Boston, for Philadelphia, in ballast.

Schr. Thomas C. Copes, Phillips, Virginia, with oats to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Treasurer, Fisher, Rappahannock, with corn to A. C. Newman.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Barton, Baltimore, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Adeline Kelley, Kelley, Boston 5 ds., with fish.

Schr. Charmer, Stillwater, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Flower, Gould, Cape Ann 6 ds., herring.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Crowell, Rockland 7 ds., lime.

Schr. Eugene, Kerrigan, Provincetown 5 ds., fish.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Smith, East Greenwich.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, with nails.

Schr. Triumph, Sterling, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Faulkner, Clinton.

Schr. Charles, Cook, Taunton 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Eva, Torgee, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

### Below.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Bermuda 7 ds.

A Norwegian bark.

Also, 1 brig, unknown.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14.—Arr. steamer S. R. Spaulding, Baltimore; brigs Pico, Gonaives; Bird of the Wave, Port-au-Prince; Stella, Galveston; Ocean Telegraph, Trinidad; W. H. Parks, Cardenas; schooner Fearless, Miragoane.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—Arr. ships Marmion, and J. S. Parsons, Liverpool; Northampton, Havre; Pacific, New-York; barks A. M. Anderson, New-York; Brilliant, Boston.

### Miscellaneous.

The bark J. J. Cobb, of Baltimore, from New-York, bound to Cadiz, arrived yesterday, leaky, having thrown overboard deck load of staves. The leak is reported to be in her upper works. She is being caulked, and will proceed in a few days. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The ship Surprise is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The steamboat Oregon is also on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be recaulked and thoroughly overhauled.

HAVANA, March 8—During the night of the 6th inst. the schr. Cactus, from Texas, bound to New-York, was lost on the reef near Santa Cruz, on the north side of the Island. Had a cargo of hides, wool, copper and lead; the wind at the time being N., which caused a heavy sea. The crew were saved, but the vessel went to pieces before morning. The Captain has arrived here. The C. was built at Greenpoint in 1859, 217 tons, rated A No. 2, and was owned by Chas. Stillman, of New-York.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

FAYAL, Feb. 5.—On the 30th ult., the ship Dromo, of New-Bedford, put in here, having sprung a leak in her upper works, which compelled her to throw overboard the lumber that was between decks; the ship's rudder was also completely disabled. She was from Eastport, bound to Bristol, England.

### Spoken, &c.

Rainbow—ship, hence for Liverpool, 10th inst., 50 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook,—by pilot boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10.

Peter Demill—bark hence for Savannah, 12th inst., Barnegat bearing N. N. W., distant 15 miles.—By pilot-boat George Steers, Big Six.

### Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 27, brig Lillian, for New-York, loading.

At Arroya, P. R., Feb. 25, brig Elsinore, Partridge, for New-York in 10 ds., and others before reported.

[PER ETNA.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Amphitrite, at Queenstown; N. S. Nervis, at Greenock; Bergman, at Waterford; Hannah Howe, and Ebling, at Dublin; Olawe, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Baltimore*—Maid of the Isles, at Cardiff; Scott, at Browershaven.

*Arrived from Charleston*—T. S. Minturn, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Mobile*—Arno, at Havre; A. Creighton, at Queenstown; Charter Oak, and Progress, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from New-Orleans*—Shatemuck, John Hancock, and Wellfleet, at Havre; Belle of the Ocean, Jas. Watt, Walter Lord, and St. Cloud, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Montevideo*—Bark Linwood, at Queenstown.

MEM.—Ship Immaculata, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, put into Queenstown 27th.

SOMETHING TO PONDER FOR ALL.

The most wicked swindling of which men were ever guilty is done in palming off upon an unsuspecting public a spurious for a genuine article, such for example as Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. The proprietor has spent in cash to advertise and make it valuable hundreds of thousands of dollars, until

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS OF BOTTLES

are used every year, and there is but one voice as to the value of the genuine, viz.,

IT SHOULD BE USED BY BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.

The one to RESTORE and the other to PRESERVE, and if it were so used universally, gray and bald heads would be unknown, but in steps the counterfeiter, and so imitates that the unsuspecting are deceived into the use of an article perfectly valueless, if not injurious, and by underselling takes the benefits of the capital expended in making the genuine valuable, or, what is nearly as bad, puts up some stuff, alleging it to be as good, and for the same purpose, and thus leads the unwary to purchase what is of no account, and thus prevent the sale of the genuine. This has been in numberless instances done, the parties copying word for word our advertisements, merely using a different name. Reader, beware of counterfeits, no matter by what name called. Remember the universal testimony of millions in favor of Prof. O. J. WOOD'S GENUINE HAIR RESTORATIVE. Call for that, and take no other. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and now sold by all Druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the world. All genuine family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand at No. 444 Broadway.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
TO
PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE,
WITH THE ENTIRE MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
of house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

Comprising the entire contents of the house, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, consisting of rich tapestry and ingrain carpets on parlors and fifteen rooms, two magnificent rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, etageres, centre and pier tables, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, Turkish chairs and lounges, shades, rich vases, bronzes, paintings, rosewood bedsteads, superb mattresses, bureaus, mirrors, French clocks, oak dining-room furniture of every description, China, cut glass, silver ware, &c., with mahogany and oak chamber furniture of all kinds, two sofa bedsteads, &c. Sale rain or shine.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to make arrangements with persons desiring to engage rooms, &c., at the Gregory House for the ensuing Summer season. The hotel will be opened for the reception of guests, on TUESDAY, June 25, previous to which visitors to the Lake can be accommodated with choice of rooms, &c. L. H. GREGORY, Proprietor, Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

PROF. LONG'S INSTITUTION FOR PRIVATE adult tuition in Writing, Book-keeping, Grammar, Composition, &c., at No. 163 6th-av. By his new method of teaching writing, ladies and gentlemen may acquire a very elegant and superior hand in twelve lessons. Call and see specimens. Tickets for Prof. Long's Lecture of the 18th, at Cooper Institute, to be had at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS three story, high stoop, brown-stone house No. 146 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in splendid order; has every modern convenience, fine yard, &c.; rent $1,200. For further information, and ticket of admission, apply to WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

AS CLERK OR COLLECTOR.—WANTED, by a practical book-keeper, a situation as general clerk or collector either in a wholesale or retail business, expecting a moderate salary, and referring to his present employers. Address G. D., Box No. 103 Post-office.